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The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

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The Rebel News from Atlanta.

The intelligence from the rebel journals, which we print in another column, adds to the recent evidences of the fact that the gentry of the Confederacy are attuning themselves, as mildly as possible, for the coming crash. Of course their voice of humiliation is mixed with more or less bombast, but the history of the case is there nevertheless. The confession is the same in point of fact; we can overlook the tone.

Late Military Intelligence.

An enthusiastic correspondent, under date of 21st, gives a detailed account of the pursuit of the rebel raiders into Virginia, the particulars of which have been published. He is very enthusiastic over the achievement of the Sixth Corps, which he says never grumbles and rarely tires. He contends there is no doubt that the visit of the Sixth Corps to Maryland, Washington and Northern Virginia, has saved Baltimore and Washington from robbery and plunder by the rebels, for when the latter found with whom they were fighting they left in indecent haste. All honor, then, to the old Sixth Corps. Wherever the rebels see its distinctive cross, its badge of honor, they tread lightly and with caution.

In the engagement at Snicker's Gap, on Monday, Colonels Washburne, 116th Ohio; Frost, 11th Virginia (Union), and Lieut.-Col. Murray, 5th New York Heavy Artillery, were wounded, and the last mentioned taken prisoner. Col. Frost has since died.

The treatment of Union prisoners in Georgia is of the most inhuman character. A poor fellow, who recently came into Gen. Sherman's lines, looked more like a wild beast than a man. He had escaped from Americus—an abode of horrors—nearly a month ago, and after two recaptures at last arrived within our lines. The story of brutality and wrong which fell from the lips of this poor, wasted and shattered soldier would shock even the susceptibilities of the rebel allies in the North. A stockade in an open field, without shade, and partly in a swamp, contains a crowd of nineteen thousand Union soldiers, without a blanket, an overcoat or cooking utensil.

A private in the 13th Maine regiment, during the period the allotment system was in operation, saved of his pay two hundred dollars, reserving for his own expenses only three dollars per month. The two hundred dollars were deposited. Out of the three dollars per month, and by taking what money is allowed if clothing is not drawn, he managed to save and send home at one time $25 for a watch and some other things; at another time $21, to be forwarded to his father in Nova Scotia. Within a few days $250 have been sent by express to be also deposited in the bank. The State and city bounties for re-enlistment yet to be paid, will swell the sum, with interest accrued, to upwards of $750. At the close of this war, at this rate he will have a big pile for himself. We commend this example for the imitation of all other of our brave soldiers in arms for the defence of our country. Economy and good habits are the secret of all this. Neither tobacco nor liquor has been touched by him. See, then, what a common soldier can save.

The city of Atlanta contains about 20,000 inhabitants, 5,000 having been added by refugees and Government officials since the war began. Being in the heart of the Gulf States, it was supposed to be peculiarly safe, and, therefore, well adapted for armories and supply depots. It was moreover the centre of the railway system of that section, whence men and material could be advantageously distributed to all points. Three main railroads diverged from it; the road to Chattanooga on the north, the Georgia road, running east to Charleston; and the road on the south, which headed southwest to Montgomery and Pensacola on the southwest, and into that running through Macon to Savanah on the southeast. The city is laid out in a circle two miles in diameter, and, says a recent refugee, one vast Government storehouse. Here are located the machine shops of the principal railroads, the most extensive rolling mill in the South, woollen, cotton and tent factories, &c., &c. In addition, the Government have works for casting shot and shell, making gun-carriages, cartridges, caps, shoes, clothing &c.

The return of Gen. Rousseau's expedition is announced, having accomplished the work it set out to do. The force numbered 2,700 men and moved from Decatur on the 16th of July, by way of Blountsville, Ashville and Talladega, to the railroad between Atlanta and Mobile. Within a short distance of that point there are a number of important bridges, whose destruction cannot soon be repaired. Thence the expedition was to return by way of West Point, where the Atlanta and Mobile Railroad crosses the Chattahoochie, and then by way of that river to join General Sherman. It is not improbable that this expedition will have an important bearing on future operations against Mobile.

Late News Items.

There was a larger number of entries of land under the Homestead Law, at Winnebago city, Minnesota, during the month of June, an indication of an unusually large immigration to Minnesota this year.

The citizens of St. Paul, Minn., held a meeting last week to see how many ten-year city bonds would be taken at par to pay bounties. Ten thousand out of thirty thousand was taken last Friday.

A chimney about 100 feet high, comprising about 90,000 bricks, and estimated to weigh over 200 tons, has been moved a distance of 100 feet, in Worcester, Mass., without dislocating a brick.

The eighth annual convention of the Western Dental Society, was held at Chicago on Saturday. Dr. H. E. Peebles, presided. Some interesting subjects were discussed, delegates were elected to attend the American Dental Association, which meet at Niagara Falls yesterday, and it has resolved to hold the next meeting at St. Louis, on the third Wednesday of January, 1865, the same to be considered the ninth annual meeting.

Colonel Daniel Frost, 11th West Virginia Infantry, was wounded at Snicker's Gap, and died at Harper's Ferry on Wednesday last.

The Bermuda *Royal Gazette* of the 12th instant says: "The steamer *Little Hattie*, which arrived at St. Georges yesterday morning, was pursued to the Wilmington bar on Thursday last by a Federal blockader. On crossing she was again met by another which chased her for two days. The *Hattie* ran ashore north of Cape Hatteras. The Federal vessel made sixteen knots throughout the chase."

On Saturday afternoon there arrived at Baltimore seven hundred and fifty-two rebel prisoners in charge of a guard of one hundred and fifty-five men. They were from Point Lookout.

Gov. Curtin is now stopping at Bedford Springs, at which retreat hundreds of visitors have been registered during the past week. The Bedford *Inquirer* says among other matters at the Springs, that on last Wednesday Miss Lane, Miss Harriet Buchanan, Dr. Henry Carpenter and James Buchanan arrived. A number of the hon. J. Doyle's friends from town went to the Mount Dallas station to meet him, and returned to the Springs with him. Gen. Buell, who is staying at the Springs, rode in the same carriage by the side of Mr. Buchanan. A Col. Plume, of Philadelphia, was conspicuous on the occasion. The Colonel is the person who swung his hat and hurrahed loudly from his room day last week, when it was reported by the allies of the rebels that washington was captured. A young man who has been in the rebel service under Imboden was very appropriately in the company.

A council of leaders is now in session at Saratoga Springs, to consider the present state and prospects of the so-called Democratic party. Among the more conspicuous members are Judge Comstock, late of the Court of Appeals, Fernando Wood, Henry S. Stebbins, Thurlow Weed, Erastus Corning, Horatio Seymour and George Francis Train! while a host of lesser lights are hunting around. General George B. McClellan has been expected to attend, but as he is seldom up to time, it is feared that the consultation may be over before he arrives.

A complimentary dinner was given to Mr. Chase, at the Parker House, Boston, on Saturday last, by some of the most influential citizens of that city.

Rumors of a foreign loan are again afloat, but on what authority is not known.

Major-General Hunter has given the "Secesh" citizens in his department until Monday night to decide if they will take the Oath of Allegiance or accept the alternative, of being sent to military prison; the women who are still rebellious to be sent into the rebel lines. Hunter's Department extends up to the Monocracy, in Maryland, many Secesh citizens of that region are doing their best endeavors to have the order modified so far as sending the women South is concerned. It might be judicious to modify the order so as to include the whole State of Maryland.

A brother of General Grant, who recently visited the General at his headquarters, asked him, "Ulysses, how many men have you?" "I have a good many!" replied the wise man.

A party of eight hundred Mormons passed through Chicago a few days ago.

There are now 9,000 rebel prisoners in the barracks at Rock Island, Ill., and 5,377 at Camp Douglas, Chicago.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1864. NO. 270.

Last Friday, a plausible looking man calling himself J. E. Hunter, claiming to be engaged in Government business, tried on a game in Troy, N. Y., which did not work. He visited two banks and in each of them deposited a check for $13,000 of Lathrop, Luddington & Co., New York, but he immediately wanted to draw $8,000. The banks did not see it.

A little girl fell into the canal at West Troy, N. Y., Her mother beseeched a man to jump in and save her child. He answered: "Do you think I am going into the water when I've got no dry clothes to put on? I might catch my death of cold." Subsequently a young man, not quite so careful of his clothes, jumped in and brought out the child, but life was gone.

The *Pensiero*, a paper published in Naples, in its issue of the 9th of June last, declares that Greco, the Italian recently accused of engaging in a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon III., has been sent under guard to this country, on his simple parole to return to more to Europe, he having promised that when he reaches America he will enlist in the army of the Southern Confederacy, and never leave the military service.

The rain which fell so copiously here on Monday extended to New York and the surrounding country, which had become very much parched. It rained at the same time at Cleveland.

The grape crop about Cincinnati this season does not appear to be very promising. At a recent meeting of the Horticulturist Society, Mr. Mosher reported that the Delaware is not rotting this year, while other grapes, especially the Cape and Mango, are. Dr. Whipple said his Delawares were rotting, the Concords escaping. The Catawbas will not produce more than one-sixth or one tenth of a crop. Mr. Chalfin stated the rot attacked his Catawbas and Isabellas, and simply thinned the fruit. It was too abundant early in the season.

Gen. Willich has so far recovered as to appear in the streets of Columbus.

Mr. Secretary Seward, accompanied by Professor Bache, and a party of ladies, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday afternoon. The Secretary was saluted by the ships of war, and every distinction due his high position in the Government, was conferred upon him. He returned to Washington the same evening.

On the evening of the 19th, says the Mayville (N. Y.) *Sentinel*, a party of three young men and five young ladies, residing in the western part of the town, came to the village, where they procured a rowboat, and went out upon the lake for a ride. When down the lake near Fair Point the boat suddenly filled and sunk. Of the party, Rachel Wallace, daughter of Samuel Wallace, and Helen and Emma Babcock, daughters of Asahel Babcock, were drowned.

Late from the South.

TARDY PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Conjectures as to What Grant Will Do.

Absence of Excitement in Richmond.

Forthcoming Storm.

PETERSBURG UNDERMINED.

&c, &c, &c, &c.

[From the Richmond Whig, July 21.]

The war is not to end in a thunder-clap. There will be no Yorktown and no New Orleans, but a gradual drizzling and dying out of the contest. Such, at least, are the present indications. Our untried full general may electrify the country by an assault and a telling victory before Atlanta, or he may reject an attack in force, on the part of Sherman, and follow up the success.

The Confederates in front of Petersburg may deliver or receive a general engagement, and in either event they can hardly fail of success. All these are possibilities, but the history of the campaign up to this time does not justify the expectation of a decisive victory either in Georgia or Virginia.

It is very certain that neither Grant nor Sherman can afford to dwindle much longer. Summer days are long, but only one month and a few days of summer remain, while the fatal ides of November are hurrying fast. Lincoln must have battles, nay, he must have victories within ninety days or his doom is sealed. The fortifications at Petersburg and Atlanta are very powerful, and will be taken from them no so; yet they must be carried, and that speedily, at whatever sacrifice of life to secure the fall elections.

There will be a bloody and a desperate battle, more desperate and bloody, we doubt not, than any which have occurred. Of that we may be very sure, for there is no escape from it. If Moloch of Abolitionism demands fresh hecatombs of victims, and from that demand there is no appeal.

Still, a decisive victory for either party is hardly possible. How, when the war has degenerated into a question of mud and mortars? The combattants approach within arm's length, and the first object each has got to do is to attack, but to play the part of the dird dauber, and envelop themselves in impenetrable walls of mud as speedily as possible. Days are thus wasted, and then ensues an assault on one side or the other, with the inevitable repulse of the party assaulting.

The defeated party returns to its intrenchments and throws up more dirt, front, flank and rear, while the repellants sit quietly behind their intrenchments, throw up more dirt and wait for another assault, a complott catalepsy of longer or shorter continuance follows, enlivened by occasional galvanic spasms of shelling and sharpshooting, when all of a sudden the one party or the other (the Yankees generally both in Virginia and Georgia) side steps to the left or right, as the case may be; the other party pursues or falls back, and the dirt-dauber game is renewed in another position.

What a strange spectacle this to the military critics in Europe! In 1861 the contest was gigantic; in 1864 there is nothing but siege after siege. What hope is there of a signal victory to either side? Can Grant hope to repeat Ulm, or Sherman Saragosa? We think not.

Under such circumstances we do not perceive how the war is to terminate except by a tardy and gradually diminished dribble. But the advantages are altogether on the side of the Confederacy. They can afford to wait patiently, their adversaries cannot. No rapidly approaching Presidential election urges them on to desperate and repeated battles; no impending financial crash disturbs their equanimity. With steady and unqualling front they await the foe.

We take it for granted that decision of character is not wanting in the new commander in Georgia, and, if that be so, we see no reason why his movements in Atlanta may not be brought to grief as easily and as certainly as at Petersburg. But we warn the sanguine reader against nigh-wrought anticipations. Sherman has prepared behind him, base, after base, strongly fortified.

Defeat is not annihilation in his case any more than in that of Banks, if, indeed, so much, for he is a man of infinitely more ability, and has with him some of the best minds in the Yankee service. The repulse of Sherman at Atlanta will be followed by a succession of sieges at the fortified points in his rear.

What Grant will do, or what will be done with him, is a matter of conjecture. He is so completely free from the ordinary restraints, traverse, and the like, we very much doubt whether he could extricate himself if he left entirely unmolested. We think it not unlikely that he will, after one or two more fights, imperceptibly "dreen" away like a dilapidated barrel of his favorite Monongahela. He is under the necessity of butting his brains entirely out, and we hope will be permitted to do so. The war may then linger, splutter, flare, and finally die out at its leisure. What matter, so we win our independence, as we surely shall?

Richmond Quiet--Speculations About the Future.

From the Richmond Whig.

The day promises to be of more than ordinary dullness. It will belie the spirit of the times—eminently sensational and excitable. The city is dull, the heavens are dull, all things seem to partake of the same listless character.

We have looked for some excitement, some rare bit of news, which would serve to disturb the sepulchreness of the hour, but we anticipate in vain. Everything is to disappointment. May we not read in the calm and lull which pervade the signs of a forthcoming storm, which will be all the more fearful from its present supreme quietude? Nothing so presages the storm as the calm, we are accustomed to say. There are periods in the poetical as well as the physical world when a reaction takes place, when, after long and uninterrupted spells of quiet, the most dreadful convulsions occur.

Will such be the result of the protracted stillness which has settled over the armies on the banks of the Appomattox, the Chattahoochee, and the Potomac. Even now, in the hushed intervals of battle, we listen with bated breath for the shock of arms, which, while it will bring to many a hearth its fraughtage of woe and mourning, will wreathe new chaplets of glory for our devoted and peerless veterans.

Remarkable Escape from the Rebels.

Edgar B. McNarim, Military Telegraph operator of the United States army, who was captured by the rebels at Union City, Tenn., was taken to Mobile, where he arrived in a starving condition. From Mobile he was sent to Macon, Georgia, and there "nearly starved out" before he could make his escape. He writes:

About the 10th of May last we cut a hole through the floor of the jail and tunnelled out, making our escape on the morning of the 11th of May, about 2 o'clock. The rebs put blood hounds on our track, but we fooled them by rubbing onions on our boots and clothes which killed the scent. After many hardships we succeeded in reaching this place after being thirty days on the way, walking 313 miles, mostly by night, going by river 260 miles more, making about 583 miles, through Georgia, Alabama and Florida, to our lines—living on the Confederates. We passed as furloughed men going home, and had forged papers, and by this means passed through the "enraged" militia of Southern Alabama, &c. We were nearly starved when we got here. I had only one pair of pants, and they were worn out before and behind, and an old shirt and hat—not much left of the hat skin, bones and life. I was dirty, filthy, and everything that was foul and loathsome.

Rebel View of the Situation

MATTERS AT ATLANTA.

AN APPEAL TO END THE WAR.

THE ATLANTA APPEAL ON PUMPS.

WHY THE REBS WANT TO WIN.

They Want to Avert a Joke.

SUCCESS OF THE UNION RAIDERS.

Destruction of Southern Railroads.

Consternation Everywhere.

JOHNSTON, HOOD AND ATLANTA.

GREAT FIRE IN ATLANTA.

From our Southern files we gather some interesting items relative to the work our army is doing in the neighborhood of Atlanta.

The Atlanta *Appeal*, of the 20th inst. says:—"It is time, perhaps, that Stonewall Jackson-ism had usurped the place of caution and strategy. There is a limit to prudence. When excessive, our enemies denominate it cowardice. The war must end and the final battle be fought. Why not here, and even now, as well as at a later period? When will our army be stronger? When can stronger inducements to valor be presented? Why not close the struggle here, as well as at a point further south? Shall other districts be desolated."

The *Appeal* of the 19th instant has a sensation on the subject of pumps. It says: "Why are not the public pumps in the city kept in order? It is not at all improbable that within a few days we may be subject to a bombardment from the enemy's batteries of long-range guns, in which event we will be much exposed to the dangers of conflagration, which would prove most disastrous to the city in the absence of a plentiful supply of water. A word to the wise, &c.

Determined to avert the satisfaction which the President of the United States and his loya fellow-citizens would have, and especially "Old Abe's" joke, the *Appeal* speaks out in the following melancholy strain: "If Atlanta were surrendered without a struggle, a howl of dismal satisfaction and of fiendlike joy would shake the capital of the North. Lincoln would perpetrate another joke, and the grim-visaged Andrew Johnson insult again the downtrodden people of Tennessee."

The following estimate of the value of a victory at Atlanta shows, through the *Appeal*, how the efforts of the Peace-Party North may be interpreted: "The greatest battle of the war will probably be fought in the immediate vicinity of Atlanta. Its result determines that of the pending Northern Presidential election. If we are victorious the Peace party will triumph; Lincoln's administration is a failure; and peace and Southern independence may be the immediate results. While we are not disposed to under-estimate the importance of holding Atlanta as a strategic position, yet the fate of this city is of infinitely greater importance when compared with other necessary national results. Everything—life, liberty, property, and the independence of the South, the security of our homes, wives, mothers and children, depend upon the endurance and heroism of the men whose toils may now be terminated by a brilliant victory to-day. Inducements and motives to valor placed before an army whose courage required no stimulant, whose gallantry has never been questioned.

The confidence of the people is invoked for the new General in these mild terms:—"Croakers, who three days ago were deploring the military strategy of Johnston, who lost us so much territory, are now lamenting the change, which substitutes Hood for our Fabius. Hood is too well known to be distrusted, and our whole confidence in this necessity for the tenure of this city. Atlanta and its connections are worth a battle."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says the rebels deem Hood's substitution for Johnston an index to the purposes of President Davis. They believe that with the Tennessee has ceased to retreat and that victory must still reward the thoughtful skill and impetuous courage of the new General-in-chief.

The Atlanta *Appeal* takes the ground that Johnston was a good officer, but that Hood is as good. An effort had been made to get Jeff. Davis to change his decision in withdrawing Johnston, but he was inexorable.

On the 19th inst., according to a very long account in the Atlanta *Appeal*, a disastrous fire occurred in that city, by which a number of important structures were consumed. The loss was estimated at about $500,000. During the progress of the fire the burning buildings were pillaged by some of the lookers on.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 16th, announces that a force of Yankee cavalry, 1,200 strong, were reported to be at Ashville, St. Clair county, thirty-five miles above Talladega, and trains on the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad had been stopped running.

The Selma *Dispatch*, of the 16th inst., reports the Yankee raiders had reached Corry's Station, eight miles above Talladega, about thirty minutes after the train had passed. When the train left Talladega yesterday (the 15th inst.), at three o'clock, the Yankees were reported to be within a few miles of the town. They have destroyed the furnace and will doubtless destroy several more. It is reported that Gen. Clanton met them three times but had to give way. No casualties reported except Bat. Smith, seriously wounded. Clanton is said to have started for Blue Mountain to intercept the enemy again, but he changed his course and made direct for Talladega. Maj. Walthall has a small force at the Coosa bridge, but fears are entertained that the Yankees will be able to burn the bridge. Passengers who came in late on the night of the 16th said that the raiders entered Talladega on the morning of the 15th, and after burning the depot, started off in the direction of West Point. General Clanton was fighting the enemy day before yesterday, but was compelled to fall back to Blue Mountain. Gen. Clanton's chief of staff was wounded, being shot through both legs, and another member of the staff was killed.

Major Walthall, with a force of five hundred men was moving to the approach of the enemy at Coosa bridge. General Pillow had been ordered up from Tuscaloosa.

The Montgomery *Mail* of the 17th inst., says "A dispatch was received last evening announcing that a strong body of Yankee raiders were on their way to Wetumpka. Instantly the bells were rung and the citizens turned out in large force, and organized at the Court House, determined to defend their homes at all hazards. Arrangements were made for arming the whole male population, rendezvous at suitable points were selected, and every preparation was made to give the invaders a suitable reception. As we go to press the hum is alive with the hum of the gathering hosts."

The Atlanta *Appeal*, of the 20th, reveals that something has been done, although it does not intimate what. It says: "The wires between Macon and Augusta have been down since yesterday evening and the interruption by the raiders to the line on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad renders the reception of press reports problematical for the next twenty-four hours.

From St. Louis.

Union Ratification Meeting.

MISSOURI MILITIA TURNING OUT.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.

The Lincoln and Johnson ratification meeting last night was very largely attended. Speeches were made by Jas. H. Lane, of Kansas, and several other gentlemen. Strong anti-slavery and Union resolutions were passed.

The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says the upper counties turned out a very large number of men under Gen. Fiske's order. Many militia have already taken the field. The expedition under Col. Draper returned here after being in the saddle nearly two weeks. They killed one hundred guerrillas and lost one Union soldier. Platte county is still reported full of small bands of guerrillas.

Major Hugh Fullerton has been nominated for Congress by the Unionists in the Ninth District of Illinois.

Guerrilla Operations in Missouri.

DISLOVAL EDITOR ARRESTED,

ST. LOUIS, July 25.

The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says:—Charles Whittaker, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, and editor of the Savannah *Pantheater*, has been arrested by the military authorities, placed under bonds, and paroled to appear before the Military Commission.

Gen. Craig has assumed command of the militia of the District. Col. Ford's command is said to have returned to Kansas. The expedition which left here on the 6th returned, and reports killing ten guerrillas. Several expeditions are being fitted out here, one to leave to-night. More than 5,000 men responded to Gen. Fisk's appeal, and the supplies are being sent back home. A fire occurred here last night, destroying 15,000 worth of property.

QUOTA OF NEW YORK STATE.

ALBANY, July 26.

The quota of the State under the last call for 500,000 men is stated at 80,318.

ANOTHER INVASION.

GEN. AVERILL'S FORCES REPULSED

Evacuation of Martinsburg.

Our Forces Retreat to Williamsport.

COL. MULLIGAN REPORTED KILLED.

Rumored Attack of Early by Sheridan.

Recovery of Large Amount of Plunder.

General Averill Lost Heavily.

EARLY MOVING ON HARPER'S FERRY.

Probable Raid into Pennsylvania.

PREPARATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

News reached the city yesterday afternoon that the rebel force under General Early had again advanced up the Shenandoah Valley, driving the pursuing forces of General Hunter before him, and had arrived at Martinsburg. The rumors upon which the above is predicated are very vague. One rumor is that General Averill, after a successful encounter with the rebels, pursued them to the mountains beyond Winchester, where Gen. Early made a stand. The rebels were reinforced, and Gen. Averill was compelled to fall back to Harper's Ferry, bringing with him the forces at Bunker Hill and causing again an evacuation of Martinsburg. The rebels are represented to have reoccupied Martinsburg, cut the telegraph wires and commenced the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track. A heavy fight was reported to have taken place between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and that Hunter was repulsed, losing several pieces of artillery and two brigades captured. Generals Kelly and Averill and Col. Mulligan were reported killed, but from the following dispatch, received yesterday afternoon by Gen. Rowley, commanding Department of Monongahela, it appears Gen. Kelly is safe:—

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 26.

BRIG.-GEN. ROWLEY.—Your telegram received. No rebel force has yet been reported at Romney, but we momentarily expect seeing them to assail at some point west of Hancock.

[Signed.] B. F. KELLEY,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer Yesterday.]

Gen. Kelly telegraphed Governor Boreman last evening, from Cumberland, that General Crook had had a desperate fight, (no date mentioned,) with Gen. Early's rebel force, near Winchester, and was repulsed, after defeating upon Harper's Ferry. Persons who arrived last evening from Cumberland, bring a report that a fight had took place at Bunker Hill, near Winchester, between a rebel force and the rebel invaders on Sunday, during which Col. Mulligan, of the Irish brigade, was mortally wounded, and died the same day. His brother-in-law, Lieutenant Dwight Rugg, was also killed, and it was believed that the rebels occupied Martinsburg. This rumor is strengthened by the fact that there is no telegraph communication with that place. The greatest excitement existed in the city, in consequence of these rumors, and further news was anxiously looked for. At 9 o'clock last night, no further than the following effect: That the Express train west from Baltimore Sunday night and which is due here this morning narrowly escaped capture at Harrisburg on that night. The train was going on at the edge of town just as it left. The force of the enemy is reported to be the corps of Hill and Longstreet (which we do not believe,) and Early in command. There is no telegraphic communication with Martinsburg. The enemy undoubtedly occupy it.

By Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, July 26, P. M.

The evening edition of the American publishes the following:—We have been able to ascertain this morning nothing definite with regard to the rebel movements at Martinsburg and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, further than that most of the exciting stories in circulation on Monday were either unfounded or greatly exaggerated. As far as can be ascertained this morning, General Averill has not been killed, but was compelled by greatly superior forces to fall back to Williamsport, carrying with him the forces at Bunker Hill and causing again an evacuation of Martinsburg. The rebels are represented to have reoccupied Martinsburg, cut the telegraph wires and commenced the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track. A heavy fight was reported to have taken place between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and that Hunter was repulsed, losing several pieces of artillery and two brigades captured. Generals Kelly and Averill and Col. Mulligan were reported killed, but from the following dispatch, received yesterday afternoon by Gen. Rowley, commanding Department of Monongahela, it appears Gen. Kelly is safe:—

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By Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, July 26, P. M.

The evening edition of the American publishes the following:—We have been able to ascertain this morning nothing definite with regard to the rebel movements at Martinsburg and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, further than that most of the exciting stories in circulation on Monday were either unfounded or greatly exaggerated. As far as can be ascertained this morning, General Averill has not been killed, but was compelled by greatly superior forces to fall back to Williamsport, carrying with him the forces at Bunker Hill and causing again an evacuation of Martinsburg. The rebels are represented to have reoccupied Martinsburg, cut the telegraph wires and commenced the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track. A heavy fight was reported to have taken place between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and that Hunter was repulsed, losing several pieces of artillery and two brigades captured. Generals Kelly and Averill and Col. Mulligan were reported killed, but from the following dispatch, received yesterday afternoon by Gen. Rowley, commanding Department of Monongahela, it appears Gen. Kelly is safe:—

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 26.

BRIG.-GEN. ROWLEY.—Your telegram received. No rebel force has yet been reported at Romney, but we momentarily expect seeing them to assail at some point west of Hancock.

[Signed.] B. F. KELLEY,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer Yesterday.]

Gen. Kelly telegraphed Governor Boreman last evening, from Cumberland, that General Crook had had a desperate fight, (no date mentioned,) with Gen. Early's rebel force, near Winchester, and was repulsed, after defeating upon Harper's Ferry. Persons who arrived last evening from Cumberland, bring a report that a fight had took place at Bunker Hill, near Winchester, between a rebel force and the rebel invaders on Sunday, during which Col. Mulligan, of the Irish brigade, was mortally wounded, and died the same day. His brother-in-law, Lieutenant Dwight Rugg, was also killed, and it was believed that the rebels occupied Martinsburg. This rumor is strengthened by the fact that there is no telegraph communication with that place. The greatest excitement existed in the city, in consequence of these rumors, and further news was anxiously looked for. At 9 o'clock last night, no further than the following effect: That the Express train west from Baltimore Sunday night and which is due here this morning narrowly escaped capture at Harrisburg on that night. The train was going on at the edge of town just as it left. The force of the enemy is reported to be the corps of Hill and Longstreet (which we do not believe,) and Early in command. There is no telegraphic communication with Martinsburg. The enemy undoubtedly occupy it.

From Cairo and Below.

Movements of the Rebel Shelby,

Attacks a Small with a Superior Force,

SURRENDER OF BROWNSVILLE (TEXAS) DEMANDED.

Gen. F. Herron Strongly Entrenched.

REBELS DESTROYING THE CROPS

CAIRO, July 26.

A correspondent writing from the mouth of White River, under date of the 20th, says: On the 18th detachments of the 10th Illinois, two hundred and fifty strong, encamped near Darcy, Ark., were surrounded and attacked by Shelby's command, numbering fifteen hundred. A portion of the Federals after a desperate fight succeeded in cutting their way out, but there remained about one hundred and twenty, who were either killed, wounded or captured. Shelby is thought to be in the vicinity of Beoneville. A heavy force of rebels has been sent after him. Nine scouts report that he has seven pieces of artillery. There is much sickness among the troops and refugees at Duval's Bluff, in consequence of the extreme warm weather, bad water and absence of ice. There are ten or twelve deaths daily.

A private letter from a well known gentleman in New Orleans to the *True Delta*, dated Villa Contenta, Mexico, June 30th, state that intelligence has just been received from the country above Matamoras, that General Ford, commanding rebel forces at Eagle Pass, had demanded the surrender of Brownsville, Texas. He is said to be an enterprising soldier and has 2,000 troops, all Texans, exclusive of Cortinas, who are Mexican outlaws and renegades. Gen. Herron, commanding at Brownsville is said to be strongly entrenched and has a force capable of taking the offensive if necessary.

Gen. Brayman has arrived at Natchez and assumed command there, relieving Col. Farrar, who is placed in charge of Fort McPherson. Maj. Gen. Young, Provost Marshal of this District, Natchez, died recently in Vidalia, La.

Shreveport papers report the rebel soldiers destroying crops in the vicinity of Natchitochez.

There was a fair inquiry for cotton in New Orleans, but the late news from New York caused an advance of 2½@2¾c, and much checked operations; 100 bales sold on private terms. Sugar—Yellow clarified 27½@28. Prime steam, 28½@29. Molasses firm and quiet. Rice in decided request, but operations restricted by light supply and higher prices. The stock of flour is much reduced; low to good superior $8 37½@9 50; choice $10 50, but higher prices asked at close.

Col. Hicks has been relieved of command of Paducah. Gen. Payne has prohibited all persons not residents of Paducah and Smithland as well as tenants in the district of West Kentucky from paying rent therefor, except to landlords or owners of undevisting loyalty, and after the 1st of August no rents, debts, dues, or liabilities of land or land of disloyalists must be paid to post quartermasters, and no payment of rent to disloyalists, from any source, after that date, or order to August first, will be valid. General Payne has also restricted the sale of arms and ammunition to persons connected with the army, and to no one except by permit from his headquarters. Purchases of supplies can only be effected by a permit from the Surveyor, and merchants are only bringing goods into the district conformably strictly to section fifty-eight, regulations of the Treasury Department. Several stores have been closed, and the unauthorized traders north of Paducah have been ordered to leave the State immediately. The notorious guerrilla Resterson will be shot at Paducah to-morrow. Gen. Payne has already vacated to the use of the Government fifteen stores of disloyal parties in Paducah.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

Rumored Sea Fight Agreed Upon

AMERICAN AFFAIR ONCE AGAIN.

An Influential Deputation and Mediation.

Palmerston Don't Think it Opportune

The Danish Question.

NEW YORK, July 26.

The steamship Scotia from Liverpool on the 16th, and Queenstown 17th, has arrived. The reported fight between the Kearsarge and Florida off the Jerseys, is untrue. Rumor is current at Cherbourg that the Federal and Confederate officers have agreed upon a sea fight off Cherbourg within ten days.

On the 15th, an influential deputation, consisting of Marquis Chandarde, Bishop Chichester, and several members of Parliament of Liverpool and others, waited on Lord Palmerston to urge mediation in America, on the plea of humanity. Lord Palmerston said the Government did not consider this the moment when mediatory measures could be acceptably offered, both sides being equally sanguine of success. He would, however, watch for indications of interferences. If an opportunity for mediation arises, the Government would gladly take avail of it.

Mason had an unofficial interview with Palmerston, being introduced by Lindsay. The meeting was satisfactory to all parties. The withdrawal by Lindsay of his Confederate recognition motion in Parliament is said to have been the result of the interview, Palmerston having given his implied promise to support the motion at a more opportune moment.

The *Times'* article says there is continued great demand for federal securities at Frankfort.

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant.

It is confessed that Denmark has proposed a truce, but nothing is known as to the terms or concessions offered. It is reported that the Danes were repulsed while attempting a landing at Dalbeck and Fredericks Haven.

LATEST—LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, July 16.—Cotton firm at unchanged quotations. Breadstuffs firm; provisions firm and upward.

LONDON, Saturday evening July 16.—Consols close, 90⅝@91 for money. American stock market firm; evening, for U. S. 5-20's, while other stocks are generally dull.

LATEST—Paris Bourse is flat, rentes closed at 66f 20c. Breadstuffs dull. Weather favorable for crops. The latest quotations of the Illinois Centrals were Ill. C. R. R., 41@40 discount, Erie 51. The rebel loan to-day touched 80, but declined, closing at 78.

It is stated that the Danish Commissioner has returned from his mission to the allied headquarters without being able to effect a cessation of hostilities, but advices from Berlin say that a truce has been agreed until July 31. In the meantime a peace proposition will be made.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.—Flour rather more enquired for at steady prices; extra 28s, 6d @31s. Wheat firm at full prices and partially higher than on Tuesday. Red was 8s, 1d.@8s. 10d. Southern 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. White western 9s. 2d.@9s. 4d. Red Southern 9s. 4d.@9s. 6d per central. Corn steady at 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d. 460 lbs. for mixed western. Provisions.—Beef firm at 98s. 6d. dearer. Pork in good demand at an advance of 2s. 6d. ℔ tierce. Bacon in good request, and in some cases 1s.@1s. 6d. dearer on the week.

THE MAN-FOR-MAN CREDIT.

Another Decision of General Fry.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 26.

The following has just been received here:

WAR DEPT. PROV. MARS. GEN'S, OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 26.

To GEO. FURNESS, Mayor of Poughkeepsie:

SIR—My dispatch in answer to your telegram of the 20th should have read—Volunteers under the present call will be credited man for man, whether they enlist for one, two or three years. When they enlist for the shorter terms, more men may be required at the expiration of their terms to equalize the amount of military service among the different States and parts of States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

John Kerr, a prominent citizen of Troy, N. Y., died last Saturday morning. He was 62 years of age.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

THE BATTLES AT ATLANTA.

Hood's Losses 12,000.

HIS ARMY DEMORALIZED!

NEW YORK, July 26.

A special

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department on the charge of Mr Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, Of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election—Shall Soldiers Vote?

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1864.

The Kind of Peace the South Wants.

WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT, a half crazy man, who nevertheless was the getter up of the late peace farce at Niagara Falls, has published a long rigmarole which turns the whole thing utterly into ridicule. It sometimes happens, however, that even a fool lets out important secrets. History records instances of the kind, and another is added to the list by Mr. JEWETT'S narrative.

SANDERS, CLAY & Co. at the outset professed to have power to treat for peace, and that they were prepared to propose conditions. This proves to have been an assumption. Neither was true. They simply wanted to get to Richmond, and to make some planks for the Chicago platform. But Mr. JEWETT supplies the needed information to give the country an idea of the kind of peace which the South wants, and on what basis the rebels will consent to negotiate. We quote from JEWETT'S narrative:

I subsequently learned from Sanders, Clay and Holcomb that the South had no conditions to make, but simply referred to a supposed willingness to leave disputed points to the action of the people or a fair tribunal; yet—permitted to name conditions, would prefer—

First—Independence.

Second—Jurisdiction over slavery, except the million free under military power, they to remain free under an understanding that if the North should elevate them to a superior position than the remaining slaves, they would emancipate them.

Third—Free trade.

Fourth—Repudiation of war debts North and South—that is, the people North and South holding such indebtedness to suffer, not future generations.

In connection with which points they expressed themselves ready for—

Fifth—Any settlement honorable alike to all sections, rather than be obliged to accept the aid of European governments in securing their independence, believing to do so would not only subject them to a certain extent to foreign dictation, but destroy entirely the government of our forefathers.

Sixth—Through force they would do nothing—through conciliation much.

Seventh—That while they would not negotiate for a peace conditional upon returning to the Union or freeing the slaves, there might be circumstances under negotiation leading them to submit to one or both.

Eighth—Their desire was to cease the war, not because weak, as they could continue it from generation to generation, but with a view to a peace on national dignity and returning harmony and good feeling.

Ninth—That, in order to attain so desirable an end, they realize the folly of making conditions to a proposed negotiation.

There you have it! The South wants peace, but she wants it only through the success of the rebellion; the jurisdiction over slavery; free trade, and the repudiation of the public debt by both sides.

These are the terms on which the Commissioners were prepared to negotiate. This is what the North is expected to grant, what copperhead sympathizers, who are expending so much indignation on Mr. LINCOLN for not opening his arms to these adventurers, are presumed to favor.

After all, the South is consistent. She has rebelled solely to set up for herself. She wants slavery forever, and she proposes to repudiate her debts. All these points are in entire conformity with her former profession and practices. But what will the holders of the Confederate script abroad say to this proposition to repudiate? We are curious to see the effect of this development on the rebel cousins, in England especially.

Now that we know on what terms the South is prepared to negotiate for peace, let all who are disposed to abuse Mr. LINCOLN for not taking the SANDERS & Co. to his embrace go ahead. We think the number will be precious few.

What the Knights of the Golden Circle are Doing.

The New York *Times* makes light of the stories about the Knights of the Golden Circle in the Southwest and the rumor that a movement was on foot to separate the Northwest from the Union. Now, it must be admitted that the first aspect of such reports is a very ridiculous one, but we must give some credence to the statements made by persons not only on the spot, but who have been and are being day after day the victims of guerrilla operations which are superinduced by the existence of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The New York *Times* might probably sneer if it heard that a man who has held a position in the New York Custom House ever since Sir Hiram Barney took office in it, was a Knight of the Golden Circle, but it is true nevertheless, and that fact might account for much that has transpired in that quarter during the last three years. In the Southwest, the names of loyal citizens are marked; their residences are invested by the bushwhackers or guerrillas, and if they lack the courage to stand in defence of their homes and their families, they are driven out, and snot in cold blood, their families chased for life, their houses ransacked and robbed, then burned. Some men have deemed it proper to contest the sacredness of their homes against these scoundrels, and have, we are glad to say succeeded in several instances, but what is one against so many? The assailants are in most cases, well known neighbors of the assailed, but are lawless vagabonds whose families and relatives are left dependent upon the public for support and protection. We shall add a few instances.

At Greencastle, Indiana, a soldier of the Forty-third regiment of that State, who was at home on furlough, was, a fortnight ago, mobbed by delegates to the Democratic Congressional Convention for the VIIth District, who stoned him and chased him till he took refuge within the walls of a house. DAN. VOORHEES, we are informed, was nominated by the rioters, and the offense committed by the soldier was: taking exception to the slang of some Copperheads.

On the 16th inst., in Coles county, Ill., JOHN H. HAIR, the sheriff, and some other Copperheads, known to be Knights of the Golden Circle, got up a meeting, collected about two hundred of the K. G. C.s, and being duly armed and equipped, made an assault upon a number of the Fifty-fourth Illinois volunteers, most of them residents of the vicinity, who were at home enjoying their well earned furlough. This was in the town of Charleston. We are told that nine victims of this bloody conspiracy sleep in their green graves, among them the surgeon of the regiment referred to. The sheriff and one of his crowd was subsequently killed, but by whom has not transpired.

On the 21st inst., some scoundrels of this same Circle tore up the railroad track near Ashmore, Ill., previous to the expected arrival of the pay car of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad. After the car had passed over the torn rails, the scoundrels skulked off, not having courage to carry out their base plan. The leaders of this raid are known.

From Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., we have the report that the residence of GEORGE W. BAKER, a staunch Union man being assaulted by Knights of the Golden Circle; but Mr. BAKER disputed their entrance and the rebels, fled leaving one of their number behind,—dead. Before dying, the traitor gave the names of most of the band to which he had belonged.

Steamboats on the Western rivers are subject to assault at the hands of these marauders, who, without military orders and without responsibility to any authority other than that of the programme of the Knights of the Golden Circle, proceed to injure loyal citizens wherever it can be done with the least risk, and whenever it may be deemed important, to murder their neighbors. On the Western rivers, the boats are stopped, boarded, robbed, then burned. Amid this state of things, it appears that the rivers are but feebly guarded, and on the Cumberland, transports are allowed to go up and down without a convoy, or even a guard.

At Memphis, a few days ago, a bold attempt was made to burn the steamer *Continental*, by a scoundrel who deliberately went on board, emptied a quantity of inflamable spirit on her texas near the pilot house, and ignited it, hastening to the shore in season to escape. This is another specimen of the operations constantly going on by these leagued rascals

That THORNTON is now acting with Knights of the Golden Circle in Missouri, and that Col. SANDERSON has got upon the right track is proved beyond all doubt by the tremendous effort to have one of the miscreants released under bonds of half a million dollars. There is not so much that is ridiculous, less that is humbug, in what we hear of the existence and the doings of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Peace! Peace!

We are to have peace immediately. Our swords are to be turned into pruning hooks; our spears are to be transformed into plough-shares of the most approved kind, in short, our whole military equipage on both sides—Federal and Confederate—are to be changed in a twinkling, into agricultural implements of all kinds. Greenbacks are to disappear; internal revenue is to go into oblivion; postal currency is to be burned up; the armies are to be established into a National Peace Society; the learned blacksmith's hammer is to be wielded as the gavel at College Commencements, and the whole condition of things as they now exist is to be upset generally—we are to have Peace! In other words, a grand missegenating process has been going on for some time, and a big thing—a very big thing—a thing of the most extraordinary dimensions has been developed, namely, the triumph of the Great Peace Party. "Great Expectations" are about to be fulfilled, and the world, including the United States, and other small portions of the common footstool, is to go on in the good old way. This much we have felt compelled to say to justify the presentation of the peace platforms now before the people. We give below, these documents in their regular chronological order. The first is that of JEFF. DAVIS, which is so exceedingly amiable that it must commend itself. We give it as Mr. GILLMORE (EDMUND KIRKE) gives it:

This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self government. We are not fighting for slavery; we are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have.

The next platform proposed is that by President LINCOLN, already published, which we reproduce in order to bring it into juxtaposition with the other peace propositions:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 18th, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes to my hands in any way (if not from control the armies now at war against the United States will be received and considered by the Executive of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points. The bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways. A. LINCOLN.

The next one and the last one which we present is that which was treasured in the hearts of the self constituted Commissioners who recently knocked at the back door of the United States near Niagara Falls. It is in the following comprehensive terms:

First—Independence of the Southern Confederacy.

Second—Free Trade.

Third—Jurisdiction over Slavery.

Fourth—Repudiation of all the war debts of the United States and the Confederacy.

The modest basis upon which the rebel commissioners propose to make peace, will of course need no commendation nor condemnation at our hands. But we do think that our Administration will be remiss in its duty if it does not accept the terms offered by JEFF. DAVIS. He says that they, the rebels, must have Independence or Extermination. There can be no misunderstanding of this choice. And as our people do not believe in an independent Southern confederacy, which means a JEFF. DAVIS despotism, we must accept the Extermination process and have peace established without delay. Will JEFF. DAVIS keep his word as a gentleman, and please to exterminate himself as speedily as possible? If not, then his blood be not on us. As for the platform offered by the President, that must, as a matter of course, be adopted as soon as the aforesaid extermination of JEFF. DAVIS & Co. takes place, not before. Till then we continue to hope for the palmy days of peace.

The Coming Draft.

The quota of Pennsylvania under the call of the President for five hundred thousand additional men is sixty-one thousand seven hundred. At this rate, the quota of Allegheny county, or rather of the Twenty-third District, will be about 2,500. Against this number, the district will probably have a credit of one hundred and fifty or two hundred men. The quota of the district can readily be obtained if the proper efforts be made. The First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards have commenced putting men in the field against their respective quotas, and with a good prospect of success. There is no general effort being made, and each sub-district will have to depend upon its own exertions. All who love country better than mammon can do much now.

The agents from Allegheny county for recruiting in the insurgent States have not yet, so far as we know, been appointed. It is made the duty of the County Commissioners, or such general organization for recruiting as may exist, to nominate to the Governor two suitable persons to represent the county in the rebellious States, and recruit for the county. We trust the matter will receive the immediate attention of the proper authorities, as no time is to be lost. The choicest territory for recruiting may be already occupied, and our opportunity to procure recruits consequently diminished. We again urge prompt action in this matter.

Backing Out!

THOMPSON, one of the rebel so-called Commissioners at Niagara Falls, has backed out of the whole thing. He declares that he never had anything to do with the negotiation. He asserts that he has not been away from Toronto while the conference, in which he is reported as having been engaged in, was going on. In short, he repudiates the entire proceeding. It would not surprise us should it turn out to have been nothing more than a practical joke, played off by SANDERS. It is CLAY'S and HOLCOMB'S turn next to repudiate.

"Fighting for Independence."

A person coming upon the stage of action at the present moment, without any knowledge of the history of the country or of the events immediately preceding those of today, would naturally suppose that JEFF. DAVIS and his fellow conspirators were persecuted patriots, struggling against a galling despotism, instead of rebels to the best government that was ever framed. "We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have," says the arch traitor. By adopting the language and manner of a people groaning under an oppression which they only sought to throw off, and by declaring that their only object was freedom and independence, the South has succeeded in enlisting abroad a degree of sympathy, which is measurably excusable wherever there is not the intelligence to discern how false is the assumption. It has suited the purposes of intelligent Englishmen and others to adopt the original falsehood, to make common cause with the traitors, out for no other reason than because the success of the rebellion would cripple the only country they feared. At home the conspirators sought to overthrow the Government because they wanted to establish another firmly and perpetually on the basis of Human Slavery. They rebelled for the sake of Slavery and to gratify personal ambition. Although the Government they seek to overthrow secures to every man, woman and child in the nation a larger sum of human happiness, a fuller measure of justice and greater prosperity than any other on the face of the earth, the pretense of "fighting for independence" is unblushingly set up, and it is adopted by the sympathizers with the rebellion at home and abroad. LUCIFER did the same thing, and we presume that, had these sympathizers existed at the time, they would have joined his ranks.

THE following extract from a letter to the Boston *Journal* will dispose effectually of the reiterated calumny that the negro troops encountered but slight obstacles in their well known assault on the outer defences of Petersburg:

A few days ago I sat in the tent of Gen. W. F. Smith, commander of the 18th Army Corps, and heard his narration of the manner in which General Hink's Division of colored troops stood the fire and charged upon the rebel works east of Petersburg on the 16th of June. There were 13 guns pouring a constant fire of solid shot and shells upon those troops, enfilading the line, cutting it lengthwise and crosswise. "Yet they stood unmoved *for six hours!* Not a man flinched. [Those are the words of the General.] It was as severe a test as I ever saw. But they stood it, and when my arrangements were completed for charging the works, they moved with the steadiness of veterans to the attack. I expected that they would fall back, or be cut to pieces, but when I saw them move over the field, gain the works and capture the guns, I was astounded. They lost between 500 and 600 men in doing it. There is material in the negroes to make the best troops in the world if they are properly trained."

These are the words of one of the ablest commanders and engineers in the service. A graduate of West Point, who earlier in the war, had the prejudices which were held by many other men against the negro. He has changed his views. He is convinced, and honorably follows his convictions, as do all men who are not stone blind and perversely willful.

The President and Mr. Greeley.

The position which Mr. GREELEY held in connection with the recent Niagara Falls conference, gives to his opinions and utterances on this subject a peculiar interest. The following we quote from the *Tribune* of Monday:

All telegraphic or other reports from Niagara or Thereabouts, implying that H. Greeley had anything, or sent any message to Geo. N. Sanders, or any other rebel, involving or implying censure of the President of the United States, are fabrications of the basest kind. We are not many people who need this correction.

Speaking of Mr. LINCOLN'S reply to the application of the self-styled commissioners, the *Tribune* says:

His indispensable basis of peace are just right—are those on which it becomes him to insist though it does not follow that the rebels should be precluded from proposing any other, nor that the President as well as he may not finally shall be prepared to concede, as a preliminary, all that is essentially in dispute.

This does not look much like a disagreement between Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. GREELEY. The *Tribune* concludes its observations as follows:

It seems to us that the time, if it has not already come, must be near at hand, wherein the North and the South will be ready to exchange glances otherwise than over the crests of their rival battle lines, or along the sights of their respective muskets—a mode of regard not conducive to geniality of temper, graciousness of manner, or comeliness of visage. In that day, the South will be made to understand that the North requires the extinction of Slavery in no envious, inimical spirit—requires it because peace cannot be otherwise secured, the cherishing of hatred, though smothered jealousies, antagonisms, antipathies—because cordial union, lasting peace are attainable only through homogeneity, and Slavery is not in liberty or all. And if the superficially abortive effort at Niagara shall have served to hasten by but a week this most desired consummation, it will by no means have been made in vain.

Personal.

The editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* says, that on Sunday morning he "spent an hour in the silent city of the dead." We hope he enjoyed his society.

The Second Baptist church, in Rochester N. Y., have extended a call to the Rev. Galusha Anderson, of St. Louis, Mo., to become their pastor.

Mrs. Prudence Taylor, wife of Wm. Taylor, of Savannah, in Wayne county, N. Y., committed suicide on Wednesday of last week, by taking cobalt.

A man named Andrew Winkle, lost his life on Saturday afternoon, in Chicago, by a street car having collided with the cart which he drove. He was knocked from his seat then run over by the car wheels,

Captain Samuel Thompson, a wealthy retired shipmaster at Portsmouth, N. H., committed suicide a few days ago by hanging himself in his barn.

A man named Thomas McGrath was murdered in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, by Robert Grinliston, a machinist. The result of rum,

The late John Clancy, proprietor of the New York *Leader*, left property amounting to about $90,000.

Gen. Spinola, who is to be courtmartialed on charges connected with the enlistment of troops in the city of New York, intends to enter a formal protest against the authority of the courts.

A lad named H. Skillward was instantly killed in Philadelphia on Sunday evening, having been caught between two cars on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mrs. John Netherland, of Rogersville, Hawkins county, East Tennessee, having heard that she was to be arrested by the rebels and held as a hostage for the wife of Brig. Gen. Crawford Vaughan (rebel), of Monroe county, East Tennessee, determined not to be swapped in that way, and taking horse-back reached her husband. Col. Netherland, at Chattanooga, after two days' ride.

General McPherson was engaged to be married to a Baltimore lady.

George Bane, one of the rebel raiders belonging to Mosely's cavalry, who was left behind, was captured by the West Philadelphia police on Saturday, and sent to Fort Delaware.

Dr. Wm. Prescott, of Concord, New Hampshire, has recently given to Allegheny College, at Meadville, one of the finest geological, mineralogical and conchological cabinets in the country. It embraces six thousand specimens from all parts of the habitable globe, which the donor has been over forty years in collecting. There are represented one hundred and ninety-six general and two thousand six hundred different species of conchology, and over three thousand distinct varieties in mineralogy and geology. To those there are yet to be added upwards of two hundred varieties of birds.

Judge Robert Finn, of West Virginia, who was captured by a party of Imboden's men while attending a Union meeting at Berkley Springs, on the 19th of March last, has been released by the rebel authorities and returned home.

Hon. S. P. Chase was given a complimentary dinner at the Parker House, in Boston, on Saturday afternoon.

A boy named Michael Augustus Guyer, aged four years and eleven months, was accidentally shot in Philadelphia on Thursday last, by Dr. Alfred W. Geesey, who was in pursuit of a deserter, and aimed to shoot him. The ball glanced off from a wall and lodged in the child's body.

Moses Taylor has received the appointment of Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York, vice Mr. Cisco, who has been compelled to resign on account of failing health.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

General Intelligence.

Last Friday afternoon a great fire occurred in Mexico, N. Y., by which a number of buildings and their contents were destroyed. Damage, about $20,000.

On Sunday there were several heavy fires in Philadelphia, the damage resulting from which could not fall short of about fifteen thousand dollars.

A desperate horse thief was arrested in Chicago last Saturday. He has been stealing numbers of the best horses in all that neighborhood.

It is understood that paymasters are shortly to be sent to the front with funds for the payment of the troops, probably soon after the Secretary of the Treasury has offered his new loan to the people.

The steamer Illinois, which was reported wrecked on Lake Superior, arrived safely at Detroit on Friday.

An arrival at New York from Nassau reports that, on the 10th inst., lat. 28, long. 74, they saw a steamer chasing another and capturing her.

The house in which William Penn and his family resided while they lived in Philadelphia was recently purchased by a citizen of that place, and will soon be demolished. The house was occupied by Penn in 1700, and in this house his son John Penn was born. It is now about 175 years old, and is the last relic of the Penn family.

The U. S. transport *Jersey Blue*, which arrived at New York from Fortress Monroe on Sunday, reports having heard heavy firing at sea, 15 miles south of Cape Henlopen.

To-day, there is to be a race between two yachts, the *Restless* and the *Annie Laurie* around Long Island, for a purse of $1,000.

The colored people of New York are preparing for an extraordinary celebration of the 1st of August, commemorative of emancipation in the British West Indies.

The Emperor Napoleon has adopted a system of Marine signals, which it is expected will become international, or least it was prepared for that purpose, and has received the sanction of the English Admiralty, having been the work of a joint commission of France and England.

A fire occurred at Defiance, Ohio, on Friday night, destroying a flouring mill, woolen factory and iron foundry. The loss is estimated at $75,000 to $100,000.

The father of Joseph Howard, Jr., author of the forged Presidential proclamation accompanied by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, have had interviews with the President with a view to procure the release of the offender from Fort Delaware. If Mr. Beecher does this kind of thing he is eating his own words, as he said at the time of Howard's arrest that he should not interfere in any way to mitigate any punishment that might be meted out to Howard.

The Ship Carpenters of Philadelphia were to strike yesterday unless the employers agreed to pay them $3,50 per day.

Preparations are now being made to lay the keel of the new iron-clad Shackamaxon, at the Philadelphia navy yard.

The paper warehouse of Messrs Priestley & Co., Philadelphia, took fire on Saturday morning, and the loss sustained amounted to about $8,000.

A terrible accident occured at the Phœnix colliery, at Schnyikill Havan, Pa., on Saturday evening, which resulted in the instant death of twenty-one men, who were on a slope car coming out of the mine from their day's work. When at the top of the slope the chain broke, allowing the car to run back a distance of 600 feet, on a slope of 75 degrees. Every man on the descending car was killed.

The Mormons have commenced the publication of a daily paper in Great Salt Lake City. It is called the *Daily Telegraph*.

A block of buildings in Springfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, involving a loss of $100,000.

At San Francisco the Custom-house officers discovered a very ingenious Chinese trick, which led to the seizure of another lot of smuggled opium. Among the cargo of the barque Ceres were 400 tubes packed and labelled as stated at $1 each. The eggs were coated with a peculiar kind of varnish to preserve them. One of the officers, in examining the eggs, scraped off a little varnish, and discovered that each egg shaped, filled with opium. Each metallic egg is worth $800.

A fire occurred on Sunday morning at Syracuse, N. Y., which destroyed a large amount of property, including two newspaper establishments and one job printing office.

On Sunday the village of Jamaica, N. Y., was threatened with destruction by fire. A hotel, stables and a number of dwellings were burned.

The guerrillas have attacked the town of Henderson, Ky., and the gunboats have gone to that place.

The extensive flour mill of Warwick Miller, near Uniontown, Pa., was wholly burned and destroyed last Monday, with some thousand bushels of wheat and forty barrels of flour. Sparks from the smoke stack upon the roof caused the conflagration. The total loss is $12,000; partly insured.

General Sanford went to Washington at the instance of Governor Seymour relative to the decision that one hundred day men are liable to be drafted. The interview was unproductive of any definite result. It is probable, however, that the Government will make such order in the case as will be satisfactory to the Governor of New York, and at the same time in strict conformity with the laws. The difficulty arises out of a misapprehension of the exact law on the point involved. If a proper order is made satisfactory to New York, ought to include other States.

Massachusetts agents, with piles of greenbacks in their pockets, are sweeping the District of Columbia of able-bodied negroes. The price paid to colored recruits range from $350 to $400.

It is said that Gen. Wm. F. Smith has been tendered a command in the West.

Nervous Tissues of the Tooth.

Dr. Allport, at the annual meeting of the Western Dental Association, said that the Nervous tissues of the tooth had been a subject of much discussion, not only in the journals but in the books issued on dentistry, as to what the body of the tooth was composed of, and what caused the sensitiveness when it was being cut. In the structure of the tooth, as they were all well aware, there were certain tubes running in a parallel and horizontal direction visible only under a powerful microscope. Koliker, Lent and Leddy had contended that these tubes were filled with fluid, and that the sensitiveness was caused simply by pressing on the fluid of these tubes, thereby affecting the nerve. The condition of the dentine was such as led him to believe, after many experiments, that what he had referred to were absolute tissues and not tubes filled with nerve fluid. Tomes, of London, had published a book on the subject, with illustrations, to show that these tubes were filled with nerve fluid. If this conclusion was correct, that these tubes were nervous fibres, then it would enable them to settle a matter long under discussion. Tomes had described the manner in which these preparations had been made, and about two years ago he (Dr. Allport) had made several preparations on the same plan, with [illegible] of satisfying himself as to the correctness of the hypothesis advanced by Tomes. He had submitted them to Dr. Leddy and Dr. McQuillan, of Philadelphia. They did not agree with him, and were inclined to the opinion that the tubes contained colorless fluid and that the acids used in making the preparations coagulated the fluid which enabled it to be easily drawn from the tubes. He had made a preparation without using the acid, and in his opinion, the contents of the tubes were a tissue.

Bugs Considered.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* with the Army of the Potomac, in a paroxysm of suffering gives his reason for the omission of a certain duty, as follows:

The reason of the postponement last night was beyond my control. Bugs were the sole and insuperable cause. Not the sort of midnight marauders which were my pest and abomination in years long ago, when my lot was cast in a respectable New York boarding house. There are none such here; but bugs of a larger and less odious kind—Virginia bugs, candle bugs, the native Virginia bedstead bugs—bugs of every possible variety—bugs with long legs and hard backs—bugs with short legs and sheathed wings—bugs with slender bodies and knotted antennæ—bugs with short serrated feelers, yellow bugs, green bugs, red bugs, variegated bugs—bugs of every color of the prism, beautiful bugs, and black repulsive bugs; in fact all the bugs and more besides that were ever seen in the most entomological collection with a single exception, a round winged and narrow winged and stout bodied mosquito. Agassiz would doubtless like to have secured these demons of the night for his cabinet, but we have no time for such researches. We positively dislike them. Their unruly habits make sitting in the open tents at candle light almost impossible. Without warning, they dash head foremost on our faces, plunge madly into our ink-bottles, drown themselves in the water-pail, bury themselves in our hair, insinuate themselves between our necks and shirt collars, eclipse the candles, cause more dodging of heads than cannon balls are apt to do, and make us shrink with a flesh-creeping feeling of horror from the shields of mosquito bars, where we find refuge in sleep from their miserable droning. Last night there was an Egyptian plague of them. They swarmed about our camp in the darkness. In the words of Jeff Davis, we beseech them to "let us alone."

Petersburg Undermined.

Charles L. Brown contends in the Richmond *Whig* that Grant has undermined Petersburg, and will shortly blow up the city sky high. He contends soberly, seemingly, that Grant has for six weeks been thus employing his men. We quote:

"You may laugh at this, but it is so. My informant has seen a large diagram of the mines, which, when completed, will extend the length of Bolling Haven road, from the river to Old streets, and perhaps as far as the old Fair grounds, on the south of the city. "This is incredible and impossible on the face of it," you will say. Very well; you are welcome to your opinion. But you will be good enough to tell me what feat ever attempted with the pick and spade the Yankees have failed to execute, and will you explain to me the meaning of Grant's long ingetion? I tell you this is no canard—would that it were—but a plain statement of facts, procured by me from an entirely reliable source.

Letter from Lieutenant Thornton of the Kearsarge.

The following extracts from a letter just received by a friend, from Lieutenant Commander Thornton, of the Kearsarge, will be read with interest, both by reason of the heroism and inventive skill of this young officer, and for the new particulars about the fight and other information it contains. The fight occurred, it will be remembered, on Sunday June 19, and the letter was dated on Thursday, June 23, though it was not completed till two days later:

"KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, June 23, 1864.

* * * "We have had a great victory, and the whole of Europe are ringing with it. Congratulatory letters are pouring in upon us from all quarters, and boquets of flowers, with offers of boxes at the opera, and thousands of attentions beside. In the midst of it all I have been incessantly and even furiously occupied in getting the ship fully re-established in its former good order and condition.

"You will learn all about the fight and the destruction of the Alabama in the papers. I believe I am awarded all the credit I could wish for the part I bore in the battle; but military pride and promotion have ceased in a great measure to be a motive with me. I have endeavored to do my duty to my country and the service, both in battle and in the long, laborious and careful preparation for it. I have succeeded, and I am satisfied. I felt no excitement in the fight, but received the progress with professional interest, and I felt perfectly satisfied with the result. That is all.

"Very different was my feelings in former battles on the Mississippi and the Gulf. There I felt all the excitement and all the enthusiasm of the scene, the desire to do and dare, in contempt of danger and death. Perhaps if we had been obliged to board the Alabama the rush of conflict would have revived the old feelings, but I doubt it. However, I must not mourn if I have been enabled to do my duty creditably. My old and honored commander, Admiral Rowan, will be pleased, and that is one gratification to me, and perhaps many an other friend will be also.

"By the way we have news that the Niagara departed for these waters on the 22d of this month, and we are expecting her daily. Now that the Alabama has been destroyed, the Georgia run into port and sold, the Rappahannock permanently seized by the French government and only the Florida left of all the rebel navy, perhaps the Kearsarge may be relieved by the Niagara and be allowed to return home. I can really see no further necessity for her presence in the Channel now, although the "secesh" avow, with many strong oaths, that they will fit out another Alabama in two weeks and sink the Kearsarge. But I rather think they have got enough for the present. I long to see the old Niagara stick her long nose toward the "weak water;" but I suppose we must yet wear out many a weary cruise before she really does come. But I do not think we shall see any more fighting, unless we can pick up the Florida. I have no spite or grudge against my old foe, but am willing that she should be taken by any other fortunate ship.

"The shortest line of steam channel runs from morning and noon of naval artillery fire centuries; and yet an hour's sharp fighting sets the French to jabbering, and John Bull to using coarse language. The Alabama happened to have a battery of English manufacture, while our own was purely American. In calibre and mathematical force they were equivalents, but the execution and effect was wonderful. The English will not ascribe it to superior training and discipline on our side, which is the true cause, but persist in crying out that it was the Sheffield built. Be that as it may, when nothing could be fairer. The two ships were alike in size, the Alabama mounting one gun in the broadside more than the Kearsarge, viz: eight guns to seven. Both had 100-pound pivot guns, where the Alabama had one 8-inch and one 120-pounder Blakely gun. There was a difference of only about sixty pounds in the weight of metal thrown at a single broadside. They were as nearly equal as ever two ships were. Profiting by former experience, we had a big chain of our sheet cables over the side of the latter protecting our vital boilers. This had been done a year and a half before the action. Semmes was aware of this but underrated its importance, and neglected to provide his ship with a similar defence. Our chain was struck twice by the heaviest projectiles, and unquestionably saved us from damage. But the Alabama's shot hurled heavily, and almost always above our ship, while our men, trained to coolness and deliberation, fired slowly and into the Alabama."

Josh. Billings on the Draft.

Josh Billings is out with an "official" on the draft question. Says he—

Wideer wimmin, and there only son, is xempt, provided the widder's husband has already served 2 yeres in the war, and is willing to go in agin; bleve the Supreme Corte has decided this thing forever.

Once more; If a man should run away with his draft, he probably would never be alowed to stand the draft agin; this luks seven at first site, but the moar yu luk at it the moar yu can see the wisdom in it.

Once moarly. Xcuptin those who have been drafted into the Staff prizzen fur trying to get an honnist livin by supportin 2 wives to once; also, all of them peepil who are crazee, and unpossest with the gostly feeling of themselves and fools in general.

Once moarly agin: No substitute will be acksepted who is less than three or moar than ten feet high fur a man 6 feet high to chaw tobacker and drink poore whiskee, and mustn't be afeerd of the leh nor the rebels. Moral character ain't required, as the government furnishes that and the cannon.

Conclusively: A person cannot be drafted moar than twice in two places without his consent; but all men has a right to be drafted at least once. I don't think even a writ of habeas corpus can deprive a man of this last blessid privilege.

FALLING STARS EXPECTED.—Those who remember the great meteoric display of November 13, 1833, will be glad to learn that a return is expected this fall. This most important of all celestial phenomena has been the subject of much inquiry among astronomers. It is found that in November of every year the numbers falling stars is more numerous than at any other period, and that there is a less considerable display in August. The July number of *Silliman's Journal* contains the last of a series of articles by H. A. Newton on the 'November Star Shower.' In these articles Professor Newton has traced the history of this startling phenomenon from the first record of its appearance in A. D. 902, and has discussed at length its most probable cause.

He comes to the conclusion that there is a small ring of matter revolving around the sun; that the planets are distributed very nearly in the ring, there being a small section of the ring where the bodies are numerous with a few stragglers scattered along the rest of its circuit; that the earth passes through the ring every year, and each year in a new place; and that it passes through that part of the ring in which the planets are most numerously found in about thirty-three years. He further concludes that the period of the revolution of this ring of planets around the sun may be calculated with very great accuracy, and that it is just 354,621 days—a little less than a year. The motion is retrograde, and the velocity with which the bodies enter our atmosphere is 42 miles per second. In following are Prof. Newton's remark in regard to the next appearance of the great shower: "If, then, a shower occurs in A. D. 1866, their course for years after the Semmus must be sonable to look for its greatest display (on the morning of November 14) 144 degrees west of our Atlantic States, that is in the western part of the Pacific ocean and in Australia. In 1867 it may be looked for as central 97 degrees further west, or in western Asia or eastern Europe; and in 1868, on the western Atlantic. The year in which we have most reason to expect a shower is 1899, since the cycle of 33.25 years is probably to be reckoned from some date between November 13, 1832 and in 1833. These places and times are named with hesitation—rather to guide observations, than as predictions. The causes alluded to above, and the possible perturbations and irregularities of structure of the group, may cause unexpected variations of time and place."

THE COMING FAST DAY.—The recommendation by the President, that the fourth of August be observed as a solemn fast day, will be generally observed. Bishop Potter, in an address to the clergy of the diocese on the subject, uses this remarkably beautiful language: "Our past as a nation, has been marked by acts of violence and rapacity towards the weak, which must needs provoke the anger of Heaven. Our present is characterized by a levity and presumptuous self-confidence; by a want of calm trust in God and the justice of our cause, which ill accord with our condition as dependent beings, or with the enormous sacrifice of life and virtue and property through which we are called to pass. We need to be excited to more abstinence in pleasure and all luxurious expense, and to a clearer perception of the great ends of life. We need to reach a profounder sense of the insufficiency of all human wisdom and strength, when forsaken of God. We need, by earnest repentance and continued prayer, to invoke the Divine aid, who alone can deliver from sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion, or restore us to that solid, abiding and righteous peace, for which we long. 'Unless the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.'"

THE PEACE HUMBUG.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "In this connection I will say that letters have been addressed by the rebels in Canada to prominent gentlemen 'with Southern proclivities' at the North, to meet them in conference at their earliest convenience, from which it is inferred that the 'confidential agent' of Jeff. Davis is remaining for some time, and perhaps astonish us again, ere long, with a new sensation. Wouldn't it be odd if these 'Honorable' gentlemen should appear as distinguished visitors at the National Democratic Convention? That they will be there in sentiment, if not in person, you may be assured of, and that their sentiments will have an extensive influence is equally certain."

A NEW CANDIDATE.—A New York letter says:—As the time approaches for the meeting of the Chicago Convention, there are other names than those of General McClellan beginning to be whispered about, among the opposition, as candidates for "all the honors." One of these is Ex-President Fillmore. This gentleman, to use a vulgar phrase, has been "laying low," during the war, and hence he is not obnoxious to the ultra-peace faction, while his recent efforts on behalf of the Sanitary Commission, are supposed to have given him some claim to the kindly consideration of the "war" wing of the Democracy. Fernando Wood, it is said, will support him; but the McClellanites insist that only their man—the young Napoleon—shall be trotted out. Some think the job might be compromised, by putting Millard up for President, and Mac for Vice-President.

ZENAS CAREY'S REWARD.

Red and sullen like the eye of some baleful demon, the low sun gleamed through the tangled depths of the November woods, casting bloody lines of light across the fallen trees, whose mossy trunks were half hidden in drifts of faded yellow leaves, and evoking faint sweet scenes, like Orient sandal wood and teek, from a thousand forest censors, hidden away, who knows how or where. And through that line of dull flaming fire the sky frowned—a leaden-gray concave, freighted, as the weatherwise could tell you, with snow-flakes sufficient to turn that broken forest into a fairy grove of pearl and ermine. So the daylight was ebbing away from this Thanksgiving eve.

"Now I wonder where I am?" said John Siddons, pausing abruptly in the scarce visible footpath that wound among the trees. "As completely 'turned round' as though I stood in the deserts of Egypt! I wish that I had been sensible enough to keep to the right road: these short cuts generally turn out long ones. However, if I keep straight ahead, I must inevitably emerge from these woods some where."

He sat down on a mossy stump, leaning his head carelessly on one hand, while he played unconsciously with the worn brim of his blue soldier's cap—a slender pleasant-faced young man, with gray-blue eyes, and dark hair thrown back from a bronzed forehead, which had been touched by the fiery arrows of many a Southern sun in lonely swamps, and along the fever-reeking shores of sullen rivers.

"Houseless—homeless!" he murmured to himself. "I wonder how many others are saying the same thing this Thanksgiving eve. To think that I should fight through the campaign unhurt, and return with an honorable discharge in my pocket, to a place where no one loves or cares whether I live or die! And, while so many brave fellows were shot down at my

THE AMERICAN QUESTION ABROAD.

Napoleon Coquetting with Recognition, Yet Afraid to Befriend the Rebels—His Half and Half Policy Towards Mexico, Jeff. Davis and Denmark.

[Paris (July 7) correspondence of London Times.]

After all that has been said about the interests of France being wherever there was a just cause that needed support; after all that the semi-official press has from time to time declared in favor of Denmark, and the support given by the French Plenipotentiary in the Conference, it is yet impossible to say with any degree of certainty on what side are the sympathies of the French government, or whether the cause of Denmark and the cause of Prussia are not both equally indifferent to it. *The same uncertainty is found with regard to American affairs.* For a long time it was thought the Confederates were honored with official sympathy, if such a weakness as sympathy has, indeed, a place in the official mind, and the change that has come over it probably when such strong language about the transformation which the Mexican government has undergone was heard at Washington. The feelings and opinions of the government on these questions perhaps vary with the seasons. The autumn suit is not the one used for winter, and this again is not the same that is required for spring and summer wear.

It was in the season when the government or Emperor was amicably disposed towards the Southern confederacy that leave was readily and willingly given for the building at Nantes and Bordeaux of certain vessels, nominally for commercial objects, but really for war. There were, I believe, two steam corvettes and two rams. "Leave," perhaps, is not the proper word; encouragement, or even instigation, would be the suitable term. During the building, or just as it was nearly concluded, the change I allude to was visible in the government, and to whatever cause it is to be attributed, the parties who had authorized, encouraged or instigated it sent orders that the vessels should not be delivered over to the Confederates, but should either be disposed of to a third party not belligerents, or detained in port till the war in America was brought to a conclusion. Something was said about the Swedish government being in treaty for the ships; but if so, nothing came of it. A private letter from Bordeaux mentions that, though the ground alleged for detaining these ships was that they were constructed for a belligerent, the corvettes and the ram have been just sold to the Prussian government—*though Prussia is a belligerent*—and that one of them, the Yeddo, cleared out of Bordeaux some few days ago, ostensibly for Amsterdam, and has proceeded to Bremerhaven where, probably, she has taken on board her war material and crew, and is now, or will soon be, anchored in the Prussian port, flying the Prussian flag, and ready to act against Denmark. It is further stated that this belligerent act was effected not merely with the sanction, but by order of the government. It was stated, in a Paris paper a day or two ago that the Yeddo had been sold since its completion to the Confederate government, to replace the Alabama, and when at sea was to take on board all that was necessary for her equipment. The statement was not true, and in all probability the Danes will hear something of her and her companions before long. This does not look like neutrality towards belligerents, and it looks still less like a friendly weakness on the part of the French government towards its old ally, Denmark. There are other details in the letter I refer to which I omit; but the delivery to Prussia, under official sanction, of ships built, also under official sanction, for the Confederate government, is, I am assured, a fact.

Soldiers' Orphans.

The State agent for the disbursement of $50,000, appropriated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the maintenance of soldiers' orphans, has devised a plan which has been approved by the Governor. Its principal features are as follows:

First. Persons entitled to the benefit of the act will be children of either sex under the age of fifteen, whose fathers have been killed or died in the United States naval or military service, and who are dependent on their mother or on charity for support.

Second. Applications (in a certain form) must be presented to the Common School Directors of the District in which the orphan resides, to be thence transmitted (if approved) to the Superintendent at Harrisburg, who will, if the child is accepted, order its admission into such school as he may deem proper, due regard being had for the religious faith of the family and the age and abilities of the pupil. Orphans will be clad in a uniform dress, supplied with comfortable lodgings and food, and receive a mental physical training commensurate with their need. The children under six years of age will be sent to any fitting school in the State, and those over that age to some one institution to be selected in each of the twelve Normal School Districts.

The Auditor-General is preparing the notes of the "National Bank," a new organization just started at Pottsville, under the State Free Banking Law.

About thirty appointments of Commissioners to obtain recruits in the rebel states have already been made. These Commissioners receive no pay from Pennsylvania. The majority of them will enter at once upon their duties, and the Executive desires that all possible haste may be used in securing the quota of the State.

Rebel Agents in London Coming to Grief.

A London letter, by the last steamer, gives the following sorrowful news concerning Jeff Davis' agents there:

The "Honorable"(?) George Taylor—late of Brooklyn, "born in Virginia," and whom the City of Churches had the extreme bad taste to send to represent them in Congress—is here, and, I understand, has been acting as an agent of Jeff Davis in some capacity; and he complains that after he has done his dirty work he can't get his pay. He is about town, and looking rather seedy and forlorn.

I hear that poor Hi. Fuller, alias "Col. Pluck," alias "Belle Brittan," alias letter writer from New Orleans, inventing "unheard-of cruelties of the beast Butler," alias secesh orator, with as many other aliases as ever graced an indictment, is in Paris, in the same miserable straits as the traitor agent from Brooklyn.

And Corbyn too—Francis M. Corbyn, of Virginia—is here, also, and fast coming to poverty and grief. Alas for the secesh!

By the way the Gen. Ripley of the rebel army in Charleston is well known in London, and is greatly wanted here relative to certain ingenious transactions perpetrated before the war, after which he left suddenly "between two days." One man, a gunmaker in King William street, would like to speak to him about four thousand pounds.

MINING EXCITEMENT IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION.—The Detroit *Tribune*, of Saturday, chronicles an arrival from Lake Superior and says: The excitement with regard to silver-bearing lead is on the increase, the deposits presenting a most promising appearance. We examined some specimens in possession of Capt. Spaulding, which look remarkably rich. The analyses of the chemists of Philadelphia and Cleveland exhibit results which occasion great astonishment among capitalists, and many are beginning to make investigations whose attention has hitherto been confined solely to copper. The analyses of iron pyrites show the existence of pure gold to an amount ranging from $10 to $500 dollars per ton, and in some cases a proportional amount has been exceeding the outside figure. Results of vast importance are confidently expected from the investigations of the present year. Business is good in the upper country in all departments.

Now that negotiations through Mr. Greeley have been broken off with the rebel roving Commission at Niagara Falls, it is understood that the Commissioners, with Sanders and Jewett, who are both still at the Falls, are to remain and carry on negotiations with the Democracy. A letter is to be prepared for the Chicago Convention in which the Commissioners will hold out strong assurances of a restoration of the Union, under Democratic auspices.

THE GOLD BUG.—A few days ago, the cashier of one of the Boston banks went to New York with several thousand dollars in gold to sell for the benefit of the owner thereof. The honest brokers of Gotham had their bulletins out announcing that the shining ore was worth 25. Many of these worthy men were called upon, but none would offer above 240, and didn't want to buy at that. They had "just bought all they wanted," or something of that sort. These brokers are good men, and, as Iago says, "Honest? My lord!"

E. S. MOREHOUSE,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c. to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

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With stock of goods amounting to eight or ten thousand dollars, bought before the late advance in prices. For particulars address Commercial office, Pittsburgh. jy28:1w

WELLSVILLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.—A new brick STOREHOUSE, now used as a Dry Goods store, in the centre of business, is OFFERED FOR SALE CHEAP.

The erection of the C. & P. R. R Co.'s machine shops in the town of Wellsville, bringing there large numbers of mechanics and others, has given an impetus to trade and makes this property worthy the attention of the capitalist, or of the merchant seeking an opening for a lucrative business.

Apply for particulars to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) jy16

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 80 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 363 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and coal yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

June 18, 1864. G. S. BATES,
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B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my6:tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres cleared, and the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Alleghany mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1861, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect a comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table, according to the surrounding country*, both from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,
je30:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

A Delightful Cordial and Valuable Tonic.—Hegeman & Co.'s Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark, possessing the active and well-known properties of the Peruvian Bark in its most agreeable form. It will be found a valuable Tonic in all cases, but particularly as a preventive to Fever and Fever and Ague. It is a pleasant and palatable Cordial, and is much superior to the common whisky and rum bitters so much in use. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c.—Certain and Immediate Cure.—The Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the Diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO, Chemists and Druggists, New York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States. 1yr

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 16th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 27th day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.

50 shares in name of E. F. Adams, no certificate issued.
50 " " Gilbert Williams & Co., "
25 " represented by certificate No. 1021.
100 " in name of R. Hunt, no certificate issued.
10 " " H. Newell " "
7 " represented by certificate No. 1114.
800 " in name of J. M. Howe & Co., no certificate issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy26:tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 16th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment interest and costs.

31 Shares standing in the name of L. Green. No certificate issued.
135 Shares represented by certificate No. 138.
200 " " " " 51.
25 " " " " 179.
8 " " " " 209.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh.
jy20:tf

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
2D COLLECTION DISTRICT, Pa.,
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE ANNUAL LISTS OF LICENSES and INCOME TAXES, under the United States Revenue Laws, are now in this office, and that payment must be made between the 1st and 20th of July, otherwise the penalties will be strictly enforced.

The Taxes for the city of Pittsburgh, borough of Lawrenceville and Pitt township will be paid at this office, and of the time and place of collections forthwith other boroughs and townships of this District due notice will be given by Deputy Collectors W. E. Harrison and John P. Sergeant.

The Monthly Tax List, for May, is now due and ready for settlement.

W. LITTLE, Collector,
je30:dm 67 Fourth street.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES

PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.

$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.

These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications. O. CROSS,
jy21:tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the Sandusky Connection, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that both Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, by iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. ja4

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,

J. C. BIDWELL,

Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Allegheny valley, entry Duquesne from all the Railroad Depots.

Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. jy21

M. WHITMORE. C. H. WOLFE. G. J. DUFF. T. H. LANE

WHITMORE, WOLFE, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil.)
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jy11

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.
jy21

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom.n	5:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.	1:50 p m
Thro Express	2:25 p m	Fast Line	10:50 p m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
John Aem'n	2:00 p m	John Aem'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:30 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	8:35 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 7:50 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philadelphia	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cincinnati	7:00 p m
		Fastline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:30 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:00 p m.

Aliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 5:40 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	9:30 a m
Mt. McKeesport	5:30 p m	Mt. McKeesport	7:50 p m
2d	6:15 p m	2d	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	9:10 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 p. m.
do	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:30 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	2:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Reuben.....18 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Parvlance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....122 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....123 Wood st.
Slater & Smith.....84 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....73 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons.....13 Second near Short st.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....21½ Liberty st.
Allen & Nevelles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second streets
King & Pentland.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny
Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....126 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....32 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....84 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....76 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Quincy A. ...cott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price, cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenorst., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 26 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....101 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Richardson.....191 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....132 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....56 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Bolvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....49 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....8 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....27 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....35 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Peacock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John H. Roberts.....18 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. G. Scandrett.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....114 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....42 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Sianwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....78 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Pforster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myer & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland,

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 First st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.....cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....84 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRoletta.....81 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....62 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckelsen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....47 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....77 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....21 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....86and 88 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....167 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

$20,000 WORTH OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, from the Greenpoint Pottery. We are compelled to sell this out as soon as possible. We are offering great quantities of this ware at half price. We obtained this lot at a sacrifice, and we will sell at a sacrifice, wholesale and retail. Call soon, if you want bargains, at No. 43 Fourth street.

JUST RECEIVED—

2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,

store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.
ja

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6:1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Poundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8:1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beadsicad Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

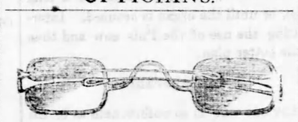
CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7:1y

OPTICIANS.



GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,

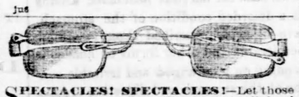
Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.

jy5



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those see who can. The most perfect and recent improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have been introduced to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. Also, the celebrated DIAMOND Practical Optician.

The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Cleveland, Illinois, Northern Light, Island City, Traveler, Meteor, Iron Sides, Lac La Belle and Pewabic, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 5 o'clock p. m., each day of the week, except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 2 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August making

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS

to the many points of interest on the great inland Seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 1000 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Maries.

The many and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, unequaled by any in the World, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of Silver, Lead, wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate render the Lake Superior Trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the capitalist, the Student, the Pleasure Seeker, or the Invalid.

The above named Steamers are elegantly fitted up with large and airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from 8 to 10 days.

Rooms secured and further information obtained by application to

ROBT. HANNA & CO.,
HUSSEY & McBRIDE,
GARETSIN & CO.,
J. H. DEVEREUX & CO.,
S. P. BRADY & CO.,
BUCKLEY & CO.,
JOHN HUTCHINS,
Cleveland, O.
Detroit, Mich.
je22:om

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost Were such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On Jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting
We fit our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our office shall remain as now,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
To suit your situation.

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DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

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AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, July

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 39 FOURTH ST.

BANKS.	Par Val	Bid'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
Exchange		—	—	71½	May 5
Citizens		—	—	70¾	" 5
Pittsburgh		—	—	68	" 5
Allegheny		—	—	59¾	" 5
Mechanics		—	—	83¾	" 5
Iron City		—	—	64¾	" 4
M & M		—	—	60	" 4
First National		110	—	—	$3.75
Second National		110	—	—	
Third National		110	—	—	
Fourth National		110	—	—	
First National, Ally		—	—	110	$3.00
Manchester Saving		—	—	40¼	" 4 ¾ ct.
INSURANCE.					
Citizens		—	—	61	June $6.00
Western		—	—	53½	May 2.50
Monongahela		54	—	55	$3.00
Enterprise		80	—	85	" $4.00
Pittsburgh		54	—	54	
Allegheny		28½	—	34	$ 00
People's		28	—	28¾	$4 00
Penna		—	—	23½	
BRIDGE.					
Monongahela		—	—	28¼	4 ¾ ct.
St. Clair Street		40	—	—	5 ¾ ct.
Hand Street		—	—	50	5 ¾ ct.
Mechanic Street		—	—	—	
Birmingham		—	—	81¾	$1 50
RAILROAD.					
Allegheny Valley		—	—	14	—
Penna. Central		—	—	123½	—
Fort Wayne		—	—	116¾	—
Cleveland		—	—	107¾	—
Connellsville		11	—	12¾	—
do (Interest)		11¾	17	—	—
Steubenville		15	18¾	14¾	—
Chartiers		—	—	8	—
Hempfield		—	—	—	—
Alleg'y & Manch'ter		65	70	65	—
Birmingham		—	—	60	—
Citizens		—	—	85	—
BANKS,					
Pittsburgh		—	—	88¼	$2 50
Allegheny		33	—	38	$1 00
Birmingham		—	—	81¾	5 ¾ ct.
OIL COMPANIES.					
Lucesco		—	27	—	—
Arcesco		—	—	—	—
North American		—	9	8¼	—
Dalzell		—	—	60	—
Allegheny and Pitts.		—	—	—	1 ¾ ct.
Columbia		—	—	—	2 ¾ ct.
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.		—	—	11¾	—
Monga'a Navig'n		48	—	—	$1 00
BONDS.					
Allegheny County 6's		—	—	81½	—
do Scrip 6's		—	—	80	—
Pittsburgh 5's		—	—	78¾	—
do 6's		—	—	97	—
Alleg'y City 6's		—	—	100	—
do 4's		—	—	70	—
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's		—	—	100	—
do 2d mortg		—	—	90	—
Connellsville 6's		—	—	100	89¾
Steub. R. R. 6's		—	—	75	—
Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's		—	—	96¾	—

TUESDAY, July 26—P. M.

The money market here is rather on the quiet order. The uncertain condition of prices of leading articles as well as stocks generally render it exceedingly precarious for operators to take hold, and at this season they can well afford to remain quiet, at least for the "heated term," and await and see what is going to turn up. There is, therefore, a prevailing dullness, like a ship becalmed at sea, with all on board waiting anxiously for a breeze.

—The prices of our local bank stocks have declined a figure or so from the last sales at McIlwaine's. Last evening there was a larger list of shares offered than usual. The following is the result:

	SALES.	BIDS.
11 Ex. Bk	70¼	20 Mon. S B	48¼
80 Citizens	68	5 Alleghy G Co	34½
5 Mechanics	66	20 Penna Ins Co	32½
18 St Pittsburgh	68¼	6 Mon Bridge	—
15 Allegheny Bk	59	50 N A Oil Co	—
7 German T&S B	97	13 P & S R R	—

—Money, in New York, is reported by the *Tribune* as easier, and from the proceeds of temporary loans paid off by the Sub-Treasury, and remittances from the interior, banks are getting stronger in legal-tender notes, and pay checks demanding United States notes as promptly as other demands. There is no disposition to borrow money to commence speculations in any directions. On the other hand, lenders look carefully to securities, and decline all uses for money when it is not kept within easy reach. There is a great clamor kept up by desperate holders of goods, real estate, and stocks at high prices, that another emission of "greenbacks" is certain to be made, forgetting that Secretary Fessenden is wholly without the shadow of law for any increase of simple currency, under the influence of which the speculative times of 1861, 1862 and 1863, was commenced and sustained. The policy of the Treasury in that period was expansion, and the manufacture of greenbacks was only limited by the capacity of presses to produce it. That policy has been reversed, the necessity for it having ceased long ago, and the worst of its evils so long as high prices and rampant speculation are concerned. The Treasury Department has been legally restrained from manufacturing any more money, and has retarried wholly to borrowing. Some notes carrying the legal interest of most States have been issued for temporary conversion. They will perform the office of money a short time, but will soon disappear when a little interest accumulates. The spasms of advance, which attend the breaking down of the enormous speculations of the past three years, are as natural as the spasms of decline which attended the rise. The movement of the Treasury is toward lower prices and people of small means cannot be too careful when tempting speculations are proposed.

—The Foreign Trade of the past week, says the New York *Times*, was very active in the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods. The latter includes a large amount of Sugars, Teas, and Coffee, withdrawn from Bond, and re-exported for a better market. The value of these articles, exceeds, in the aggregate Export list, by $1,275,000, leaving over $8,000,000 for the value of Domestic Produce and the ordinary Miscellaneous of the weekly list. This is the largest movement ever registered for New York for a single week. The Import duties are on a fair scale; falling, however, below the same week last season. The Export of Specie is also below the movement last July, owing to the better supply of Produce Bills on England, and of Bills drawn against U. S. 5-20 Stocks for the Continent.

—At the second Board of the Philadelphia Exchange yesterday the sales of oil stocks were larger than for several days previous, and prices ruled higher. Dalzell sold at 6½@6¾; Mellhenny 5¾@5¾; McClintock, 5¼@5¾; Maple Shade, 12½; Delaware, 6½; Perry, 5; Olmstead, 4; Mineral, 2, and Union Petroleum, 2¼.

Allegheny County Coupon 6s advanced 1, selling at 82, and Pittsburgh Coupon 6s sold at 79¼.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday, says: "The past week has been one of financial stringency never exceeded in Chicago. We might add that a stringency that was honest, straightforward man should regret. To-day, if anything, it is intensified over any previous day. We are not sure that all who are really entitled to consideration from the banks have received it. Very surely, men engaged in questionable operations have been entirely neglected. Many of the latter class die hard, and are doing their best to save themselves. We hear that several heavy holders of lard, and other like products, have been notified by their bankers that they must transf r it to their own shoulders, and if not done in a few days, it will be forced upon the market to realize. The bankers who have furnished operators the means want their money back, and will have it. They do not like to take these chances in a panic, which every body predicts will certainly come.

"The breadstuffs and other markets are quite weak and dull to-day, and many articles were lower—Wheat and Corn materially, notwithstanding the rise in gold. This indicates that the strength of the speculators is growing weak. A week ago they would have been doubled up really the market, and carry a big 2@3 cents under the same influence which controls it to-day."

Chicago Cattle Market.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of b of cattle at the various yards in this city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 4,972 head. This is 1,980 head more than were received last week, and 590 head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compares as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	500
Tuesday	110
Wednesday	472
Thursday	387
Friday	1 980
Saturday	1,523
Total	4,972

The beef cattle market during the week has been more active, and under the influence of a light and inadequate supply both of medium and prime grades, suitable for army use; and of good shipping qualities, prices have advanced 25@50c per hundred pounds, closing quotations of the market on Saturday last.

The following are the closing prices of the market this evening as compared with last week.

CLOSING PRICES.	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra ship-ping grades	$7 05@8 00	$6 75@7 75
Medium to prime, army grades	5 40@6 75	5 00@6 50
Thin steers, cows, and coarse cattle	2 50@5 00	2 50@4 50

New York Leather Market.

LEATHER—*Hemlock Sole.*—The demand has been moderate; only few buyers were here during the present week. Holders do not seem disposed to urge sales, and large parcels of leather are offered with reluctance. The stock is slightly increased, leaving a fair assortment in dealers hands. Prices remain firmly up to quoted rates. *Oak Sole.*—Demand, stocks, sales and receipts small. Prices very firm. We quote: 40@45c for Hemlock Buenos Ayres, light; 40@45c, for do, middle; 45@47c, for do, heavy; 42@47c, for Hemlock California, light; 45@46c, for do, middle; 46@47c, for do do, heavy; 41½@45c, for Hemlock, Orinoco, do, light; 45@46c, for do, middle; 46@47c, for do do, heavy; 31@43c, for Hemlock, damaged; 40@46c, for Hemlock, Upper in Rough; 55@56c, for Oak, light; 55@60c, for do, middle; 57@59c, for Oak, heavy; 65@66c, for Oak, crop; 50@52c, for Oak, Upper in Rough; 50@53c, for Oak, Old, cash.

Milwaukee Market.

FLOUR—Dull and inactive.

GRAIN—Wheat—receipts, 4,200 bush. Market irregular. Sales—at Smith's elevator of 1,800 bush. at $2 16½@2 17½; on 'Change, 14,000 bush at $2 16½@2 18, closing dull. Nothing doing in coarse grains.

LATEST.

The wheat market was very dull and prices 1@1½c lower this evening. Sales of 24,000 bush at $2 15@2 16, principally at the latter price, closing very quiet.

Memphis Cotton Market.

July 21, A. M.

The cotton market is quiet, and but little disposition is manifested by holders or buyers to trade. They are waiting further developments at the East. The stock is low, receipts small, and prices remain as last quoted.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

BUSINESS yesterday presented no particular change. The sales were not large. The weather was pleasant. The market continues firm with an upward tendency in most articles. Our rivers remain too low for navigable purposes; we have to depend on the various railroads for our receipts. A rise was reported in the Allegheny river at Oil City; it had not arrived when we left the landing; if it should arrive during the day our readers will learn the fact in our next issue. Among the sales that came under our notice was the following:

ASHES—The market was very firm; prices for most descriptions have again advanced. The supply of imported Ashes on hand at present is very light; we note sales as follows: Soda Ash, sales 70 casks com. 7½@ refined, sales 10 casks 8¼; Nitrate, sales 20 sacks at 13c; Castle Alkali, sales 10 bbls at 18c; Pots was held at 13@14c; Pearls 15@16c as per quality.

GRAIN—Flour—The market yesterday was unsettled. Correct prices were difficult to obtain. The receipts for some days past have been very limited, not sufficient to meet the wants of the local trade. Wheat was nominal; it would be difficult to say what the article would bring. Oats—the receipts were larger than of any other description of grain; former prices have been well maintained; sales 4 car loads at $1 03 @ bush; 600 bush more at $1 03. Corn was scarce, with more buyers than sellers; we quote nominally at $1 52@1 55 @ bush; there was nothing done in other descriptions.

HAY—The demand was in advance of the supply; prices rule high; Middlings—sales 2 car loads at depot $2 50 @ cwt; Shipstuffs—sales 4 tons at $2 75; Hay in bulk was scarce and nominal.

SALT—The market remains firm, with a good local demand; sales 161 bbls at $3 @ bbl.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was not active. The firmness of the views of the buyers and sellers prevents transactions to any extent. The receipts were light and so were the transactions. Holders express no anxiety to sell. They are perfectly willing to wait. Among the sales were: Extra Family—100 bbls at $11 25@11 50; 80 bbls do, $11 25; 100 bbls do, $11 00@11 37. Extra—Sales of 65 bbls at $10 50.

CHEESE—The market continues very firm with a good demand. Sales of 35 boxes at 22c; 100 do at 21@22.

BUTTER—Was not so plenty. Holders were asking all advance. Sales of 12 tubs at 25c, sales of 6 bbls at the same figures.

HIDES—Was in good demand, sales 240 dry flint 24c; sales 40 do calf 25c.

APPLES—Were in steady demand, sales 40 bbls $3 00@3 50; 50 bbls do $3 75@4 00; 30 do $4 00.

HAY—The market continues firm, the demand more than keeps pace with the supply, sales 16 tons at $40@42 per ton.

EGGS—Were dull, sales 6 bbls at 17c per doz.

BEANS—Were not much inquired for, sales 4 bbls small white at $2 75.

APPLES—The market was steady, but not active. APPLES—Sales 44 bus 10@10½c @ lb; Peaches sales of 48 sacks at 20c @ lb.

BACON—The market was firm with a good local demand. Among the sales were the following: Sugar Cured Hams; sales of 2,500 lbs at 26c. Shoulders; sales of 6,000 lbs at 16½c. Sides; sales of 4,000 lbs at 17@17½c. Plain Hams; sales of 3,000 lbs at 19@20c. Sales of 1,000 lbs of Country Canvassed Hams at 20c.

LARD—We note small sales of keg at 20c @ lb.

GROCERIES—The market was firm but not active, and the high prices demanded for the various descriptions of groceries have caused have caused buyers to take hold sparingly.

Daily Report of the Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 27.

With a continued buoyant feeling in the market, a fair amount of sales are making. We report sales:

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

100 tons Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore, forge	"	$65	—4 mos.
100 tons	"	$65	—60 days
100 tons Coal Smelted, favorite		$65	— cash.
400 tons	"	$65	— cash.
100 tons, No 1, Cold Blast, Missouri Charcoal		$80	—60 days

H. ROCK PIG IRON PER TON.

57 tons Hot Blast	$80	—4 mos.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

July 27, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½, by ¾ to ¾ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1¾ by ⅜ inch	8

HEAVY BAND IRON.

	₱ lb
3 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1⅝, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
1¼ to 1⅝, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½

HORSE SHOE.

	₱ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	8½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

	₱ lb
2¼ to 6 inch	8¼
1¾ and 2	8¾
1¼ and 1½	9
1¼ and 1½	10¼
⅝ inch	10¾
⅝ inch	11½

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¾	⅜ and 9-16 inch	8
⅝ to 2¼	7½	⅝ to 7-16 inch	8¼
⅝ to 3½ inch	8	5-16 inch	8½
⅜ to 4 inch	8¼	¼ inch	8¾
⅞ and ¾ inch	8¼	3-16 inch	11

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	8	¼ inch	8¾
¾ and ⅞ inch	8¼	⅛ inch	8½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	8	¼ inch	8¾
¾ and ⅞ inch	8¼	⅛ inch	9

SHEET.

	₱ lb
No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¾
" 25 and 26	10¾
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₱ lb extra.

FLATS.

	₱ lb
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch flats	9
Over 50 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8¾
" Wings	8¾

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

	₱ lb
1¼ to 2, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	8
1¼ to 2, by 7-16 inch	8¼
1¼ to 2, by 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ¼ inch	9

LOW HANDLE IRON.

	₱ lb
Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.

	₱ lb
Juniata	12

NAILS.

Casing Nails.	₱ keg	Barrel.	₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails,	$ 12½	20 Fine	10 87½
8d and 9d	8 87½	⅜ in. Lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	8 62½	Clinch	9 12½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Cut Spikes	8 87½
3d	9 37½		
Casing Nails.	$9 13	Barrel.	10 88
8d	8 88	1 inch	10 13
10d	8 63	1½ inch	9 38
12d	8 63	1¼ inch	9 38
16d	8 63	1½ inch	$ 88
Finishing,		Tobacco,	
6d	9 63	6d	8 88
8d	9 38	8d	8 63
10d	9 13	10d	8 38
12d	9 13		
16d	9 13		

12¼ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York. 5 per cent. discount for cash par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

The Cotton Trade.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, in an editorial urging the people to unite as one man in securing order throughout the country, and protection to all who will follow the arts of peace, says:

"Memphis was last year the outlet of say 50,000 bales of cotton. All her wealth, munificence, growth, and wonderful prosperity, have sprung from the cotton shipment and the return trade that ensued. The most intelligent Southern men with whom we are acquainted, are confident that if within six months, trade can be freely re-opened here, at least three hundred thousand bales of cotton will find their way through Memphis to the markets of the world.

These three hundred thousand bales of cotton would be worth at least five hundred dollars each, or in the aggregate one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. On this we might safely repudiate an influx of money or a return trade of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Here we would have commercial transactions to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, and this would involve the employment of seven times as many steamers as last year depended on the trade of Memphis. Every department of life would receive seven fold impulse; every branch of business advance with seven fold rapidity. Nor would this be all. New channels of trade would be opened up—new commercial relations formed. A thousand little streams now lost or running to other points, would find their outlet here, and instead of being as we now are, or even as we have been, the citizens of Memphis would be rich and prosperous, rivalling in wealth, in the means for social enjoyment, in the luxuries of life, the most successful merchant princes this world has ever seen. How is all this to be attained? By the having trade speedily re-opened. How are we to get trade re-opened? Not merely by showing Government that we want it—not merely by convincing the Treasury Department that letting out three hundred thousand bales of cotton would vastly benefit our national finances, but by convincing Government that opening trade here would not damage the national cause—would not feed guerrillas just outside Memphis army lines—would not be used by the people of Memphis for treasonable purposes. If we want trade we must give up the expression of guerrilla sympathies—we must take active measures to put down bushwhacking; we must determine to sustain our Government in its efforts to re-establish peace and order; we must give no aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Chicago Wool Market.

WOOL—With heavy stocks in the hands of dealers, and a large supply, prices have declined 5@7 ₱ lb on previous quotations. At present rates sales are effected but in a small way. Some of the choicest Wool clipped in Wisconsin has been offered in this market at 1 00 without purchasers. We quote:

Fine Light Fleece	95@1 00
Medium Fleece	90@ 95
Fair to Tub Washed	1 00@1 15
Coarse Fleece	85@ 90

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Market easier on all grades for buyers. Sales are 308 hhds at the five warehouses, last evening and this morning, at the following range of prices: Scraps $2 60 to $6 10; lugs, $7 50 to $14; common shipping leaf, $14 to $18; medium do, $18 to $23; good do, $24 to $34; common manufacturing leaf, $22 to $32; good do, $32 to $45; fine do, $45 to $75 @ 100 lbs. Nothing fancy was offered. Bids on 61 hhds were rejected.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

Business in the oil way seems to have quite a least for the present. We did not learn of a single transaction either in crude or refined. The stock in the market is quite small. There is, however, plenty to come forward as soon as the Allegheny has a rise sufficient to float a good sized keel boat. Of course, interested parties maintain that the oil trade is nearly pumped out, yet the same parties can generally supply you with a few hundred barrels, providing you come up to their figures. Our information leads us to the belief that oil will be as plenty as ever this fall. A number of wells which had previously been abandoned on account of not yielding what the owners thought they were entitled to, have been re-opened. They will, no doubt, pay the owners well for their trouble. There were no receipts by the river, nor will there be any worth naming until we have more water in the Allegheny. The prices here are too much those of New York to look for sales; one of two things are certain, prices must decline in this city or advance in other markets before there will be any particular movement here. In the absence of sales we omit figures, as they would be no criterion to go by.

Residuum—The market was firm. We note a sale of 120 bbls at 87, an advance. The stock on hand is not large.

Oil Imports per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Brewer, Burke & Co, 396 bbls refined, for New York.

W McKeown, 200 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Co, 214 bbls refined, for New York.

Aladdin Co, 61 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Forsythe, Bro & Co, 226 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Sisl & Co, 72 bbls refined, for New York.

J Gracie & Co, 142 bbls refined, for New York

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Read, Seal & Co, 12 sacks wool; McDonald & Arbuckle, 15 doz tubs and 5 doz wash boards; W H Kirkpatrick, 5 doz tubs; Sackmeyer & Voskamp, 10 doz buckets, 5 doz tubs and 15 doz wash boards; J Morehead, 4 cars of metal; P Peterson, 50 sacks oats; L Langhan, 2 cars lumber; D Wallace, 120 sacks oats; A Gordon, 200 pigs lead; J B Lyon & Co, 250 pigs lead; S H Watson, 55 bbls H wines; Lambert & Shipton, 70 bbls do; D Wallace, 50 bbls do.

Imports per, Cleveland & P. R. R.—Dickinson & Co, 180 bags middlings; C C Baileday, 46 bxs cheese; W W Wallace, 42 sheets boiler iron; A R Gregory, 41 bxs cheese; E Heazleton, 50 bxs do; C Smith, 14 bbls iron; J Lanham, 100 bbls flour; J & J Graham, 2 bags corn; Hitchcock & McC, 320 sks oats; A S Morgan, 50 bxs almond nuts; Simpson & Knox, 176 bs shelled corn; Potter, Aiken & Co, 40 bbls apples; Grist Thurman, 10 bbls whisky; Jno J House, pieces of machinery; Schomaker & Lang, 35 doz brooms.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—D Arnheim, 1 bdl of pelts and 7 sacks of wool; H Hessel, 11 rolls of leather; Martin Oliver & B, 2 car loads of iron; L P Klingensmith, 11 bags of oats; W Mackenon, 50 bbls of benzole.

Baltimore Market.

Coffee—Stock of Rio out of bond small, and held at 50@52 cents, as to quality. Demand limited, being confined to the requirements of the local trade.

Molasses—Very little doing. We quote at 85@90 cts; Muscovado 95@98 cents; English Island 90@105 cents and Porto Rico at 95@110 cts.

Provisions—The market for no improvement in lard or barrelled meat. Stocks of both kinds are light and prices altogether nominal. Bacon is in fair demand for jobbing, and quotable as follows:—Shoulders 13@13½c; Sides 17@17½ cents, and sugar-cured Hams 27@30 cts. Bulk Shoulders are held at 15 cts, and Sides at 16 cts.

Sugars—The refiners are not in the market and grocery descriptions continue in very limited request. Prices nominal as follows:

Cuba & E L com. to good refg	$20 25@20 50
" grocery	20 50
" " prime	21 50@22 00
Porto Rico com to good	21 50@22 50
" prime to choice	23 00@24 00
New Orleans fair to prime	00 00@00 00

Salt—No invoice sales reported. From store Ground Alum commands $4 20@4 25; ordinary brands of Fine $3 25@3 50 per sack and Bulk $1 per bushel.

Whisky—Market dull. Ohio offered at $1 75 without buyers.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the warehouses to-day amounted to 250 hhds. The prices obtained at the Pickett warehouse were 6 hhds damaged and trash at $5,50 to $6,00, and 1 at $8,10. The bulk of the leaf sold from $9,60 to $20,50, 1 hhd at $4,00, and 1 at $41,25. The prices at the Boone warehouse were from $8,75 to $35,75, and at the Ninth street house ranging from $9,10 to $37,50. At the Louisville warehouse the prices ranged from $9,00 to $40,50, and 1 at $7,00.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Daily sales at Rodman's warehouse: 20 hhds and 50 bxs, as follows: 20 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash, viz: 1 at $8 25, 2 at $9 25, 3 at $10@11 00, 4 at $12@13, 1 at $13 50, 2 at $14 75, at $15@16, 2 at $16 25, 1 at $17, 1 at $18 75. 50 bxs Ohio seed leaf, wrappers and fillers, ranging from $8 to $24. Receipts light.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Hamilton	Hartlee	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

DEPARTED.

Gallatin		Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

WHEELING.

Tuesday's *Intelligencer* says:

There is eighteen inches of water at this point and falling.

CINCINNATI.

Tuesday's *Gazette* says:

The weather remains cloudy with indications of rain. By the mark at the Water Works the river has fallen three inches during the forty-eight hours including yesterday noon, at which time there was about four feet of water in the channel from Pomeroy to Gallipolis, thirty inches from Gallipolis to Portsmouth, three feet from Portsmouth to the falls, three feet hence to Louisville, thirty inches in the canal at that place, thirty inches in the Lower Ohio, ten feet from Cairo to St. Louis, three feet in the Kanawha, eighteen inches to Harpeth Shoals.

ARRIVALS—Fanny Brandels, from Louisville, with 2,000 sacks of wheat; Ginnie Hopkins, from Pomeroy; Ida Rees, from Nashville; Gem, from Wheeling, light.

DEPARTURES.—T. J. Emery, for Kanawha river; Ginnie Hopkins, for Louisville, with Government freight.

The following boats were at the wharf last evening:

Prima Donna, Julia, Jennie Hubbs, Nightingale, Silver Spray, Kate B. Porter, Marmora, Meggie Hays, T. J. Pickett, Doane No. 2, Fanny Brandies, Ida Rees, Gem.

The Allen Collier and T. J. Pickett are announced to leave for the Kanawha River today; the Cleota and Jennie Brown, for Maysville, and the Jennie Hubbs, for Cairo and New Orleans.

The Government authorities chartered the following boats yesterday:

Ginnie Hopkins, Capt. Robinson, Fanny Brandels and Nightingale.

The beautiful steamer Rebecca made a trial trip yesterday. She is a mate of the Rowena, Sturgis reports. Stationery, Miscellaneous, News Agents and Canvassers, should order a supply at once, as they will find them to meet with a rapid sale, as everybody will want and must have a copy of it.

Published and for sale at Retail or Wholesale, by

W. S. HASEN,
Third and Wood sts. Pittsburgh.

To whom all orders for any quantity at all must come addressed, and they will receive immediate attention.

Copies sent per mail, free of postage, on receipt of the retail price. jy8dot

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES—

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Prest. ...JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

363 Broadway.

Authorized Capital, . . $2,000,000.
Cash Capital, ... 1,000,000,

All paid in,

10-40 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cent. allowed Bankers.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM A. KOBBE, CHOS. A YYSE, JR., C. WICKS, BARNT. L. SOLOMON, GEO. A. FELLOWS, SOLOMON L. HULL, C. MINZESHEIMER, T. WHITEHOUSE, JOSEPH U. ORVIS.

We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and others requiring a New York account.

jy18:2tawtf

ROBERT ARTHURS.....JOHN W. RIDDELL

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

SOLICITORS FOR

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,

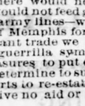
ARREARS OF PAY,

AND ALL

Military Claims,

mh8:tfn-e-o-d PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet, from Wheeling.



THE light-draught steamer ARGOS,

Capt. MUHLAMAN, leaves every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

jy22:tf WILEY & MANNER, Agents.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JESSE C. WOODRUFF, deed. Therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WESLEY WOODRUFF, Administrator,
jy11:6w-tf-a-w Baker stown, Allegheny Co., Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been issued by the Register of Allegheny county, to the undersigned, on the estate of Mrs. MARY HARTMAN, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them to

MARK HARTMAN,
CHARLES H. HARTMAN,
Executors, at Woods Run.

July 9th, 1864—jy11 6w-tf-a-w

HEAD NETS—All Styles of Silk, Bead and Invisible

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

jy1 77 & 79 Market street.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Germania	July 23	New York	Southampton
New York	July 30	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 9	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New York
New York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New York
New York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New York
America	Dec. 21	Southampton	New York

ELECTRICITY, WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the natural element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the most subtle substance known. It circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; producer of all the known phenomena in the universe; the life of all things.

It warms the air, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees:
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.
Breathes in our souls, informs our mortal part,
As fail, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns.
It claims all high, all low, all great and small
It fills all space, connects, and equals all."

Health is an uninterrupted course of this electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative laws of Nature. Disease on the other hand is a changed or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and the whole host of other departments of the various systems which constitute man. These systems, when afflicted, come as life is dear to all, to No. 251 PENN STREET, where all diseases to which flesh is heir, whether Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Paralytic, are speedily cured without pain, shocks, or any inconvenience through the use of Galvanism, Magnetism and other modifications of Electricity. The rapidity in which cures are sometimes effected, oftentimes astonishes the patient as well as the operator.

A case of Neuralgic Sciatica cured in two treatments which was of five months duration, on the person of Mr. C. Brooks, who resides in Manchester, on Locust street, who has given me permission to state in this case for the benefit of those that are afflicted likewise.

Sciatica is characterized by severe shooting pains in the region of the hip, sometimes extending to the foot, and even to the toes, as was in this case.

The afflicted are invited to call at this office and see other certificates of cures that have been performed upon persons residing in this city.

☞ No charge for consultation. ☜

To those residing at a distance all letters must be addressed to 251 Penn street.

Directly with the various medications cures the following: Affections of the Head, Eyes, Ears and Throat, (Diptheria); Diseases of Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, (Diabetes) and other vital organs; Infirmities peculiar to male and females; all affections of Nervous, Circulatory, Muscular, Glandular and Digestive system, Chronic Diseases, Fevers and all other diseases not here specified.

See circular—get one at the office. Cures guaranteed by special contract when desired.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. J. A. REESE,
Medical Electrician.

jn12-3m-M W&S

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of the Commonwealth, such electors may exercise this right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election."

Sec. 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

"Sec. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"Sec. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or